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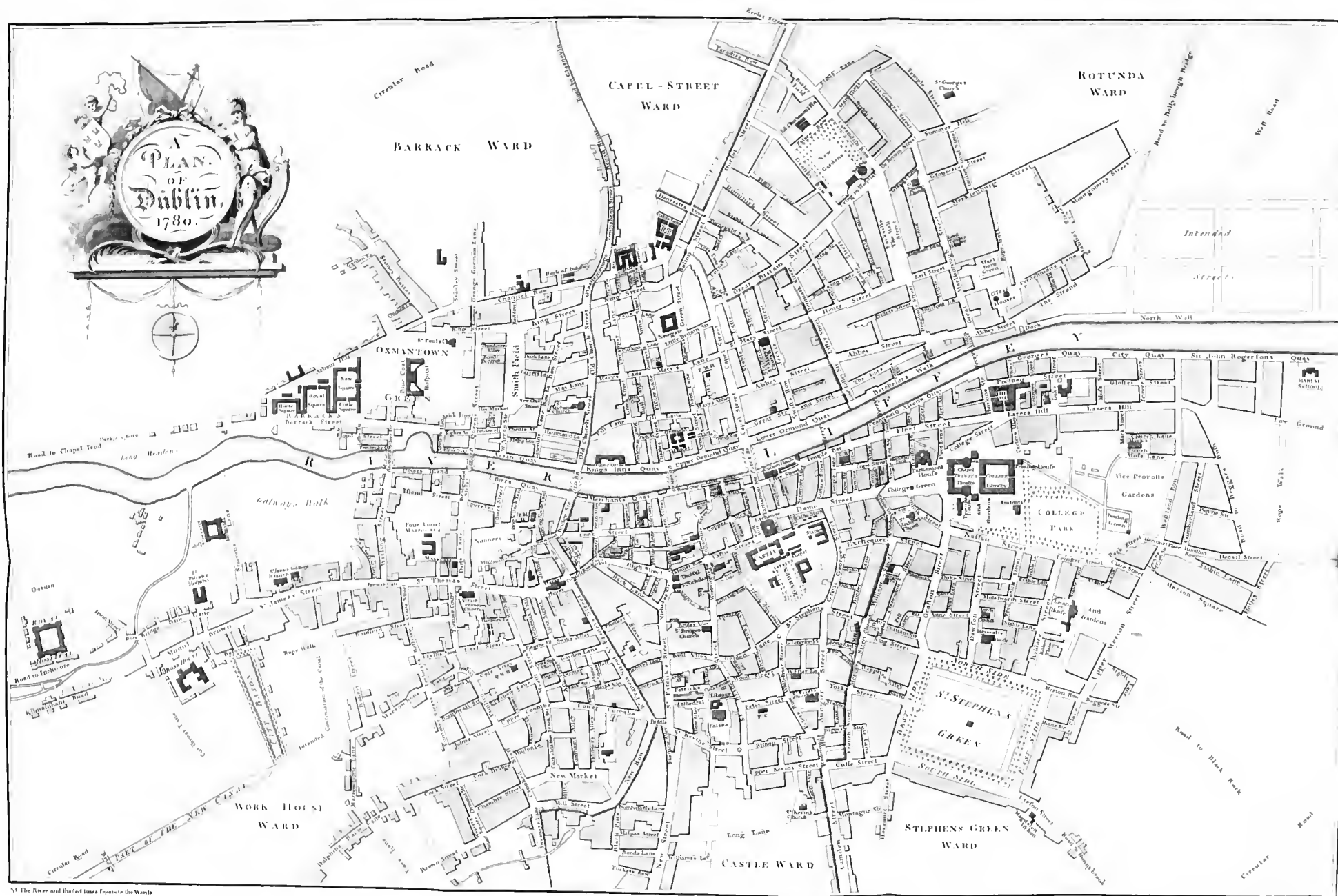
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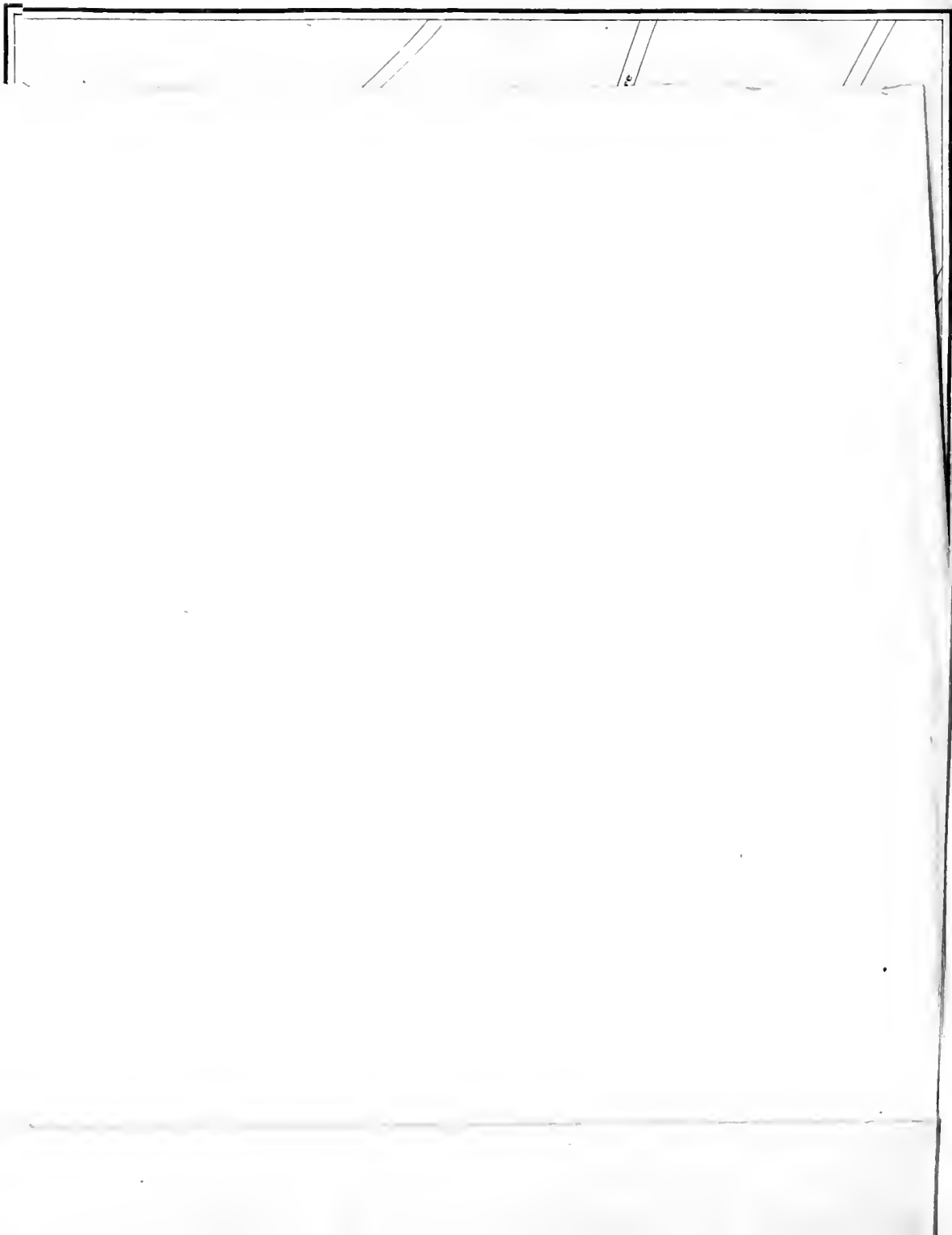
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A NEW
 Of the most Remarkable
 PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
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 IN THE
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 Delineated By
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 with Historical Descriptions of each Building.
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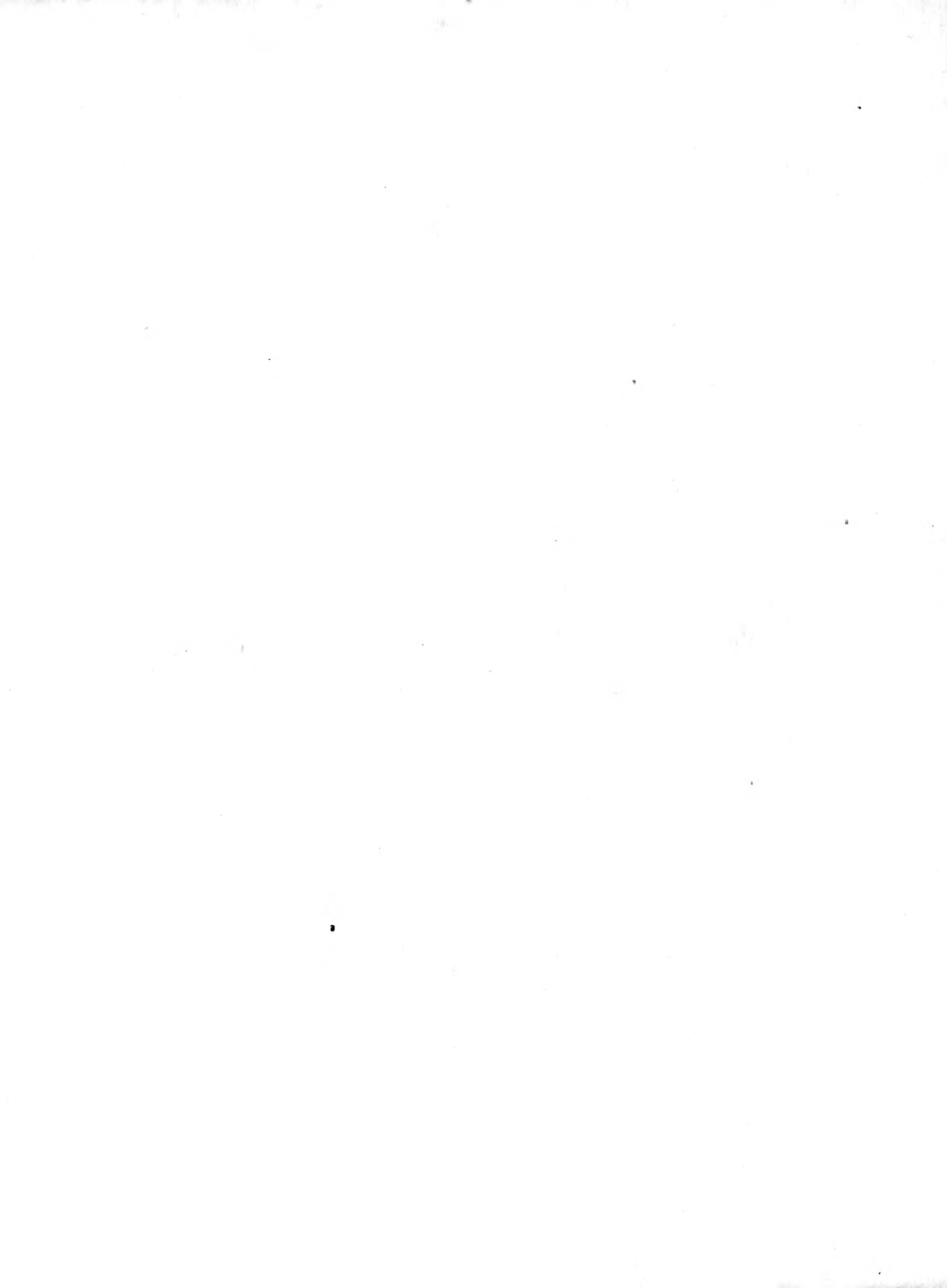


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* THIS gentleman died in January 1779, in the fifty-second year of his age, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by a numerous acquaintance. His amiable manners procured him the love and affection of all ranks of people, and his ingenious essays in Physic and Philosophy, raised his reputation very high in the learned world. He was an Honorary Member of the Dublin Society, and one of the Governors of the Lying in-Hospital.

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E R R A T A.

IN page 15. Royal Hospital at Kilmainham was begun 1680, finished 1686.—
 In Page 18 add, the north side of the City is supplied with water from Island-
 bridge.—Page 28, We are informed from respectable authority, that the Parlia-
 ment-House was designed by Mr. Cassel, tho' attributed to Sir Edward Pearce.—
 Page 39. Doctor Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, bequeathed above 4000 volumes to
 the College, to be called *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, and to be placed next to the *Biblio-*
theca Usseriana.—Page 43. A parliamentary grant was obtained of 13,500*l.* by the
 zeal and activity of Doctor Lucas, which was the purchase of the scite, and the Duke
 of Northumberland then Lord Lieutenant, not only furthered the grant, but procured
 also the Royal Charter for incorporating the trustees, and presented the statue of his
 present Majesty.—Page 62. The Lying-in-Hospital was designed by Mr. Cassels.
 —Page 96 and 99. Archbishop Smith's wife died July 14, 1761, ten years and six
 months before her husband.

TO THE READER.

PUBLIC edifices eminently mark the different æras of grandeur, and of refinement in taste, and must be considered as the most certain means of transmitting to posterity an idea of the wealth and power of Nations.

WHEN, in the revolution of States and Empires, the power and riches of antient nations have been annihilated, and even the remembrance of them lost, buildings although in ruins, remain faithful monuments of their former splendor; witness the noble remains of Palmyra, Balbec, Persepolis, Athens, &c. These afford striking proofs of the maturity of the arts at the time of their erection; and it equally affords subject of regret, that either delineations of them in their original state were not preserved, or that the mouldering hand of time, the ravages of conquest, and barbaric ignorance,

c

rance,

rance, should have deprived us of those models of perfection.

ON the revival of Arts and Sciences, painting reared her head; and engraving on copper was accidentally invented in the year 1481; this happy invention has given strength and duration to edifices, which now seem to bid defiance to every attempt of the destroyer, while those representations continue to perpetuate them: The art of engraving was early turned to this useful purpose, and we find that in the year 1572, there was printed at Cologne in Germany, in two large folio volumes, a collection of views of the most eminent cities and buildings, by John Braun: * This was the first work of the kind; it has since been followed by many similar publications, and particularly within the present century. Of late years, the curiosity of the public has been much excited on this head; and prints of foreign buildings, as well as of those in Great-Britain, have contributed to enrich the cabinets, and to ornament the apartments of the virtuosi.

* THIS very curious and scarce work, is entitled *Theatrum urbium præcipuarum totius mundi*. IN

IN this kingdom, no attempt of the kind has been made worthy of notice ; except the views of the Parliament-House, drawn by R. Omer, and engraved by Messrs. Mazell and Halpin ; and the view of Lord Charlemont's *Cassine*, at Marino near Dublin, drawn by Mr. Ivory and engraved by Mr. E. Rooker. Almost all the other delineations of the buildings, represented in this work, have hitherto been incorrectly taken, and poorly engraved ; although some of the originals are equal to many of those foreign buildings which are so much admired. To rescue their merit, by a correct delineation, from the oblivion and contempt they have hitherto almost universally experienced, was the chief design of our labours.

ENCOURAGED by the patronage we received, and the approbation of many gentlemen of taste and judgment, to whose inspection the drawings were submitted, we began this work : Several of the encouragers of it, wished to see it executed on a larger scale : In this our wishes coincided with theirs ; but there was no probability of meeting with sufficient encouragement to complete it, experience having pointed out a former unsuccessful attempt

attempt of that nature, tho' conducted by a gentleman whose abilities were fully equal to the task ; we were therefore obliged to confine our plan to the encouragement which we were likely to receive. However, on examination, they will find that, although many of them would bear a more enlarged scale, yet the one we have chosen comes nearest to a medium of the whole ; and that the accuracy of the drawings, and elegance of the engraving, (for which no expence has been spared) will, we hope, give general satisfaction. In the descriptive part, we have endeavoured to collect the best accounts of each building, and have studied to render them as clear and satisfactory as the limits of the work would permit.

SUCH were our motives for the attempt, and such is the plan we have followed, we shall esteem ourselves happy if our endeavours have answered the intention, or opened a path for a more successful future undertaking.

C O N-

C O N T E N T S.

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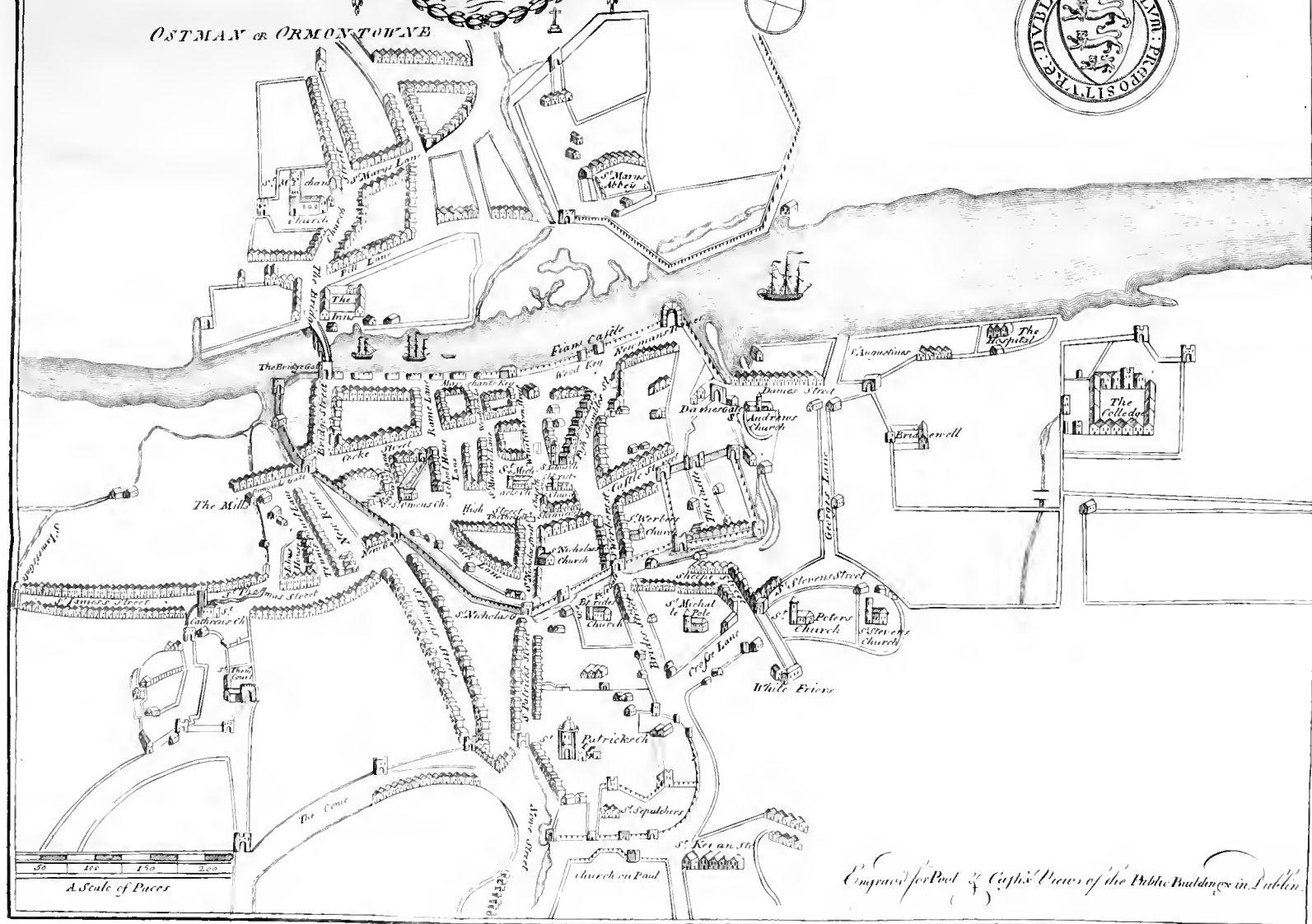
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A PLAN OF
DUBLIN
1610.
as it then stood.

The Ancient Seal of the City of Dublin
1459



OSTMAN OR ORMONT TOWNE



A Scale of Paces

Engraved for Paul & Coghin's Views of the Public Buildings in Dublin.

The ancient Seal of the City of Dublin
1459



DESCRIPTION

OF THE

CITY OF DUBLIN.

DUBLIN the metropolis of Ireland, is situated in the province of Leinster, about seven miles from the sea, at the bottom of a large bay of the same name, and at the mouth of the river Liffey, in latitude $53^{\circ}. 20'$. and $6^{\circ}. 40'$. longitude west from London.

To trace out the origin of Dublin, or to point out the time when it was first built, would be a task as difficult as uncertain. What a judicious Historian has remarked of Nations, is equally applicable to cities. They as well as men arrive at maturity by slow degrees, and the infancies of both

B

are

are equally destitute of incidents to engage our attention---this certainly as well as most other cities received its gradual increase from its favourable situation for trade, the residence of kings, or the concurrence of other advantages. The earliest accounts we have, mention it to have been in former ages a place of considerable importance. Ptolemy who flourished in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the year of Christ 140, calls it *Eblana Civitas*: This without having recourse to fable, gives Dublin a just claim to an antiquity of more than sixteen hundred years: For unquestionably it must have existed for a considerable time before Ptolemy wrote, or he could not immediately have come to the knowledge of it; and Mr. O'Halloran has in his History of Ireland, given the following authorities in evidence of that opinion---“ In the
 “ year A. D. 181, Eogan then king of Munster,
 “ on a royal tour through his dominions, visited
 “ Dublin, which even in those days, we find
 “ called *Atha Cliath-Dubhline*, which imports the
 “ passage over the ford of the *black-pool*. He
 “ found a greater number of ships on the north
 “ side of the Liffey, than on the south side; and
 “ of course, the revenues of the monarch there
 “ was

“ was much greater than his own. This relation
 “ of the trade of Dublin will be less doubted,
 “ when we recollect the evidence of Tacitus,*
 “ about a century earlier; and to these we shall
 “ add, that in the days of St. Patrick we find it
 “ celebrated † for its extent and magnificence, the
 “ number and riches of its inhabitants, the gran-
 “ deur of its edifices, and the greatness of its
 “ commerce, &c.” The next antient authority
 concerning Dublin, is in the preface to king
 Edgar’s charter, dated in the year 964, wherein
 he mentions Ireland, with its *most noble city of
 Dublin*.---It must appear extraordinary notwith-
 standing the above authorities, that there do not at
 present exist the least remains of an edifice (the
 most lasting monument of human greatness,) wor-
 thy an enlightened people.

B 2

B 7

* Ireland, as it lies just between Britain and Spain, and is capable
 of an easy communication with the coast of Gaul, would have proved
 of infinite use in linking together those powerful limbs of the empire.
 In size it is inferior to Britain, but surpasses the islands in our sea.—
 In soil and climate, as also in the temper and manners of the natives,
 it varies little from Britain: Its ports and landings are better known,
 through the frequency of commerce and merchants.

Life of JULIUS AGRICOLA.

† Trias Thaumatis.

By comparing the two plans inserted in this work, one published by Mr. Speed in the year 1610, and the other a correct plan of the city in its present state, 1780, the reader will perceive, what vast alterations have taken place since the former of these periods. At that time the river Liffey was not imbanked by quays on the north side, and only a part of it on the south. The ground now called the Batchelor's-walk, the two Ormond-quays, east and west of Essex-bridge, the Inns-quay, Arran-quay, and Ellis's-quay, taking up in the whole an extent of ground about a mile and a half, on which is erected a number of handsome houses inhabited mostly by merchants, was then covered with ooze, and overflowed by the tides, except a small part about the King's-inns, which had been a Monastery of Dominican Friars, where the intended extensive and elegant Public Offices are now erecting. The extent of that part of the town called Ostmantown, corruptedly Ox-mantown, was then terminated to the east by Mary's-abbey. From thence north east to the Ship-buildings, Abbey-street, Mary-street, Britain-street, Sackville-street, Marlborough-street, &c. &c. have since that time been erected. On the other side,

side, to the west, Michans'-church and Church-street, were the bounds; and all westward of them, as far as the Barracks, and Montpelier-hill, containing a great number of streets, &c. have increased on that side. Grange-gorman, Stony-batter, and Glasmanogue, now united to the town, were then villages at some distance from it; in the latter of which places the sheriffs of Dublin have held their courts in the time of the plague, and particularly in the year 1575,* as being remote from the city.

ON the south side of the Liffey, the City hath been likewise greatly enlarged, since the year 1610. The space of ground now occupied by Crane-lane, Temple-bar, Fleet-street, Lazer's-hill, &c. was then under the dominion of the water; and Georges'-quay, with a large tract of many acres extending to Ring's-end-bridge, hath been within this century, recovered from that element.†

C

north

* Lib. Alb: Eccl. S. Trin. Dub. MS.

† About the year 1614, Passengers from England, &c. used to land at Lazars hill, at the corner now leading to the Low-ground, where there was an house for the Surveyor, and Custom-house Officers.

north side, and extended no farther than to the precincts of the Augustine Monastery, opposite to the end of George's-lane: The dissolution of that religious house made room for enlarging the City eastward. George's-lane was nearly the extent of the suburbs to the east, and was then but slenderly built and thinly inhabited: In the other parts of the City, the increase of buildings, hath been equally great, as from an inspection of the plans will plainly appear.

THUS have we endeavoured to prove the antiquity of Dublin, by laying before the reader the different accounts handed down to us, and described the vast alterations it hath undergone during the last and present century. Let us now turn to a more interesting subject, the view of it in its present state of improvement; in which may be now truly applied to it, the appellation given in the 10th century by king Edgar, as before mentioned, of *Nobilissima Civitas*.

DUBLIN is equal in magnitude to above one-fourth of London, and is the second City in the British dominions; much about the size of
Stockholm,

Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Berlin. From the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, the western extremity of the City, to the east end of Lazars-hill, it is two miles and a half long, and its greatest breadth is nearly equal; so that the circumference may be about eight Irish miles: But on account of the irregularity of the buildings in the suburbs, it is impossible to be exact. It lies mostly on a level, or rather low, in respect to the adjacent country; a great part of the old town being built on a marshy foundation. Its increase these last twenty years, is almost incredible: In the year 1754, the return of houses was 12,857, and in 1766, it was 13,194. It now contains at a moderate computation, about 14,000 houses, mostly full of inhabitants, who are estimated at 160,000 souls, and is daily encreasing both in extent and population.

DUBLIN would have had a commodious and secure station for shipping; if the entrance of the Bay had not been so choaked up, that vessels of burthen cannot come over the bar: But the defects of the harbour are greatly remedied, by a prodigious work of stone, and piles of wood, extending

tending about three miles into the bay. This great and laudable work was executed in consequence of a statute made in the 6th of Queen Anne, chap. 2. called the ballast act. At the end of the Piles, there is a Light-house erected, curiously constructed of hewn stone. The approach to the City from the harbour exhibits one of the most beautiful prospects imagination can form an idea of: It is a spacious amphitheatre, bounded mostly by a high shore; and the Country all round, is spangled with white villas, which when irradiated by the Sun, has a glorious effect. The City is not seen to advantage from the water, yet the landscape is highly picturesque, being horizoned on the south by mountains, exactly conical, called the Sugar-loaf-hills; and on the north, by the pleasing contrast of an extensive plain, cloathed with the most liberal productions of nature, and enriched by the united efforts of art.

THE view of the City, from the top of a Steeple, or any elevated situation, is the most beautiful, of any at large, in the dominions of Great-Britain, in a similar point of view, from the neatness of the blue slating, with which the houses are
 universally

universally covered. The Bay below the City to the east, with the adjacent Country, adds greatly to the beauty of the prospect.

THE river Liffey, though navigable for ships of a moderate burden, as far as the Custom-house, is but narrow, the breadth being in some parts 250 feet, in others only 140. It runs for two miles almost straight through the City, dividing it nearly into two equal parts, forming spacious quays, walled in the whole length of the City. At the breadth of a wide street from the river on each side, the houses are built opposite each other, which has a grand effect. Over the Liffey are erected five bridges, two of them, Essex and the Queen's are elegant structures; the other three, Ormond, Arran, and Bloody bridges, have but little to recommend them, besides affording the convenience of passage.

ESSEX-BRIDGE fronts Capel-street, one of the largest streets in the City, to the north, and Parliament-street, which for the uniformity of its buildings and grandeur of the shops, is no way inferior to the best trading streets in London, to the
D south:

South : At the end of this street stands the Royal Exchange. Near it, on a little eminence, is situated his Majesty's Castle, the residence of the Chief Governor ; consisting of two large Courts, called the Upper and Lower Castle-yard : In the Upper the Viceroy resides, in the Lower is the Treasury, and some other public offices. Though there is not much grandeur in the appearance of either, yet upon the whole, this Castle is far superior to the Palace of St. James's, London, in the exterior, as well as in the size and elegance of the apartments within. Over the gates leading to the Upper Yard, are two handsome statues, one of Justice, and the other of Fortitude.

DUBLIN is remarkably deficient in public statuary ; yet, besides the two above-mentioned, there is an equestrian statue in brass, of King William the Third, erected in College-green, on a pedestal about twenty feet high, the sides of which is ornamented by warlike trophies ; in the center of them, on each side, is represented a shield bearing the following inscription :

G U L I E L M O

GULIELMO Tertio ;
 Magnæ Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae,
 Regi,
 Ob Religionem Conservatam,
 Restitutas Leges,
 Libertatem Assertam,
 Cives Dublinenses hanc statuum posuere.

Finished A. D. 1701.

SIR MARK RANSFORD, Lord Mayor.

JOHN ECCLES, and }
 RALPH GORE, Esqrs. } Sheriffs.

The expences were defrayed by the City of Dublin, in grateful commemoration of their deliverance from Popery and slavery, by his victories over James the Second.

IN the centre of St. Stephen's-green, is an equestrian statue of his late Majesty, George the Second, in brass, erected in 1758 : It is placed on a pedestal, supported by a square building, upwards of twenty feet on each side, in length ; and over each of the angles on the top, are represented military trophies.—An equestrian statue of King George the First, that formerly stood on Effex-

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bridge,

bridge, is now lying unnoticed in the Mayoralty garden. There are two elegant modern statues placed in the Royal Exchange: One represents his present Majesty, George the Third, standing on a white marble pedestal, situated in the ambulatory, opposite the entrance at the north front; he is clothed in a Roman military habit, crowned with laurel, and holds a truncheon in his hand: The whole is of cast copper, and was executed by Mr. J. Van Nost. The other is erected to the memory of Charles Lucas, M. D. and is placed in a niche on the west stair case: That distinguished Patriot is represented holding a scroll, with the words *MAGNA CHARTA*; a bas relief on the pedestal that supports the figure, represents Hibernia with the emblems of liberty. This statue is universally allowed to possess great merit, the design being in a masterly stile, and the sculpture critically correct.

WE cannot expect to find many productions of the fine arts, in a Country but newly emerging from a long and unhappy series of slavery, discord and dissention; but, from the public spirit that has lately begun to display itself in the Nation, it is to be hoped we are at last arrived at a period,
that

that may prove more propitious to the cultivation of the arts in general.

AN account of the most remarkable of the buildings, will necessarily occur under their respective heads, in the following work, we shall therefore only mention a few of them here, together with those which are, on account of external appearance, excluded from being treated of more particularly. The Parliament-house, situated in College-green, at the east end of the City, is a most august pile, admirably constructed in all its parts. Near it stands the University, consisting of two squares, wherein great improvements are now making: The Provost's house in the same line, has an elegant front. Opposite to it are two handsome houses, one belonging to the Canal Company; the other to the Dublin Society, who have schools for the instruction of boys, in architecture, ornament and figure drawing; which has been the means of encreasing the number of artists in those different branches; and of drawing forth from obscurity, the latent genius, that lurked in the mind of youth, which would otherwise have been smothered in its first dawnings, by an application to

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some

some other pursuit in life; or buried under the labours of a mechanical profession. From these buildings, Grafton-street leads to St. Stephen's-green; a large square, almost a mile in circumference, being probably the largest in Europe: It is surrounded by a fine gravel walk, shaded by trees, where genteel company walk in the evenings, and on Sunday after two o'clock. This square has some grand houses, and is in general well built and inhabited by people of distinction; there is a great inequality in the houses, yet this in some respect adds to its beauty: In the middle of the Green, is the equestrian statue of George II. in brass, erected in 1758, as before mentioned: The situation is cheerful, and the buildings around it multiply very fast.

It is here necessary to remark, that the eastern side of the City, contiguous to the sea, is almost entirely laid out in elegant streets, for the residence of the gentry: And the western side, though more remote from the sea, and consequently not so conveniently situated for the purposes of commerce, is chiefly inhabited by merchants and mechanicks.

THERE

THERE is an elegant and spacious square laid out, and partly erected, situated near St. Stephen's-green, called Merrion-square, where the houses are lofty and uniform : This, and Sackville-street, on the other side of the river, are not perhaps surpassed by any buildings of the kind in Great-Britain. Had the latter of these been terminated by the Lying-in-hospital, it would have added much to its beauty.

WEST of the town, in a fine situation, stands the Hospital of Kilmainham, or Royal-Hospital, a large commodious building, founded in 1695, for the reception of superannuated veterans, and those who have been by sickness, or the chance of war, rendered incapable of serving their country in a military capacity. Near this building, is situated St. Patrick's-hospital, for lunatics and idiots, founded by the late celebrated Dean Swift, in 1745, who bequeathed about 11,000*l.* to the use of that charitable foundation, for which he unfortunately became a proper object.

ON the opposite side of the river, are the Barracks, the largest building of the kind, not only in

the British dominions, but in Europe. They are capable of containing 3000 foot, and 500 horse : The whole is of rough stone, ornamented with cornices, and window cases of cut stone : Some additions lately made, are not without sufficient elegance of architecture.

AN Act of Parliament passed in the year 1774, for taking down sign-posts, pent-houses, and other projections, from the fronts of houses ; and for new-paving the streets, and making flagged foot passages on each side ; has contributed greatly to the beauty and convenience, as well as healthiness of the City.

DUBLIN is the seat of Government, and of the chief Courts of Justice : It received several ample charters and privileges from the Kings of England, since the reign of Henry the Second ; who introduced the English laws into Ireland, and held a Court and Parliament in this City. Richard the Second, erected it into a Marquifate, in favour of Robert de Veré, Earl of Oxford, whom he also created Duke of Ireland, with many royal privileges, such as the coinage of money, &c. The
Civil

Civil Government is now executed by a Lord Mayor, two Sheriffs, twenty-four Aldermen, and the Common Council who are elected by the different corporations.

THIS City is the See of an Archbishop, and sends two Members to Parliament; and the University sends two more. Besides two Cathedrals, (Christ's and St. Patrick's) there are eighteen parish Churches, viz. St. Paul's, St. Michan's, St. Mary's, St. Thomas', St. Mark's, St. Andrew's, St. Ann's, St. Peter's, St. Bridget's, St. Werburgh's, St. John's, St. Michael's, St. Nicholas within, St. Nicholas without, St. Audeon's, St. Catharine's, St. James', and St. Luke's; eight Chapels of ease, two Churches for French, one for Danish, and one for Dutch protestants; six Meeting-houses for Presbyterians, one for Anabaptists, two for Methodists, one for Moravians, two for Quakers; twelve Roman Catholic Chapels, three Nunneries, one Jewish Synagogue, and fourteen Hospitals. The Four Courts, consisting of the High Court of Chancery, King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, are held here, as also Courts of Prerogative, Delegate, Con-

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fistory,

fistory, and Admiralty; several Halls for Corporations, &c. three Theatres, seven Coffee-houses, besides a number of elegant Hotels for the accommodation of foreigners.

THE trade of Dublin (until very lately) consisted chiefly in the importation of foreign commodities of all kinds, rather than that of export, supplying most places in the kingdom, with every article of foreign luxury; but now that the policy of Britain, has taken off the restrictions which prohibited the exportation of our woollens, and most of our other goods, we may reasonably hope to see our exports bear a principal part in the trade of this metropolis.

THE markets here are plentifully supplied with flesh, fowl and fish, particularly the latter, in much higher perfection, than in any other Capital in Europe. The inhabitants are chiefly supplied with coal from different parts of England. Water is conveyed through the City, by pipes from a noble Reservoir or Bafon, situated at the west-end of the City; which in fine evenings is a place of resort for the Citizens: It is encompassed

passed by a wall, and round it there is a handsome walk, enclosed on each side by a thick cut hedge, and trees at equal distances. At one end of it, is a Chinese bridge, and railed gate with pallisadoes, from whence there is a fine view of the Canal, now cutting through the kingdom, for the convenience of in-land water carriage: The end of the Canal is adjoining to the Basin, and at a small distance, there is an elegant stone bridge of one arch, erected over it; the sides of the Canal for some miles down the country are planted with elm trees.

NEAR the Basin, is situated the Work-house, founded in 1704, for the relief of the poor of this City; but by an Act passed in 1728, the old corporation was dissolved, and a new one erected, by which they were to receive common beggars, and children of all denominations above six years old, for which a fund was granted to the Governors arising from an estate of 113*l.* 2*s.* per annum, from a tax on all carriages plying for hire within the City, and Liberties; and from a tax of three-pence in the pound, according to the valuation for minister's money, on all houses in the City and

Liberties aforefaid: Since when it was further enacted, that the Governors of the Work-house fhould, from the 25th of March 1730, receive into their houfe, all expofed children, of whatfoever age or fex; and this requiring a new fund, the fame Act laid an additional tax of three-pence in the pound, according to the valuation of the minifter's money: Thus has the original defign of this foundation been entirely changed; for it is now become merely an hofpital for foundlings.

As the prefervation of expofed children is a moft laudable charity, this houfe is become at leaft as ufeful as ever, numbers of children being reared from a week or a day old, to be profitable members of fociety; they are early inftructed in reading, writing and the principles of the proteftant religion, and when able fent to the fpinning fchool, &c. where they are inured to labour, till they arrive at a proper age to be put apprentice.

ALMOST every parifh in the City has fchools, fupported by charitable donations, collected principally

cipally in the churches at annual charity sermons. There are likewise the Marine and Hibernian schools, two establishments of the utmost utility: the first, for maintaining, instructing, and bringing up to the sea service, the children of diseased or disabled sailors; the other, for the sons and daughters of soldiers. These two excellent institutions, are chiefly designed as nurseries for the army and navy. The Marine school we give a representation and separate description of. The Hibernian school is erected in the Phœnix Park, an extensive enclosure at the west-end of the town, about seven miles in circuit, finely diversified with woodland, champaign, and rising ground, and stocked with deer; in it there is kept a Magazine of powder, and a battery that commands the town. The south-east gate or entrance of the Park, next the City, opens on two roads; the one planted on each side with clumps of trees, leads to the center of a wood, where there is a ring encompassing the figure of a Phœnix, erected on the top of a handsome fluted column thirty feet high, built by the Earl of Chesterfield during his administration in Ireland,

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and

and from thence is continued quite across the Park ; the other road is in a winding direction, near the wall, through the whole length of the Park on one side. There is a circular road, partly finished, which will be carried through the Park, and will almost entirely surround the City, beginning on one side of the river, and terminating on the opposite shore.

THERE are two other charitable institutions that deserve to be particularly noticed, one the Magdalen Asylum, in Leeson-street, founded for the reception of those unfortunate females, who have deviated from the paths of virtue, where they may, by a religious conduct, retrieve in some degree their lost characters, and become useful to the community. This excellent charity, owes its origin and principal support, to the unremitting attention of the Rt. Hon. Lady Arabella Denny, and the Rev. Dean Bayly.

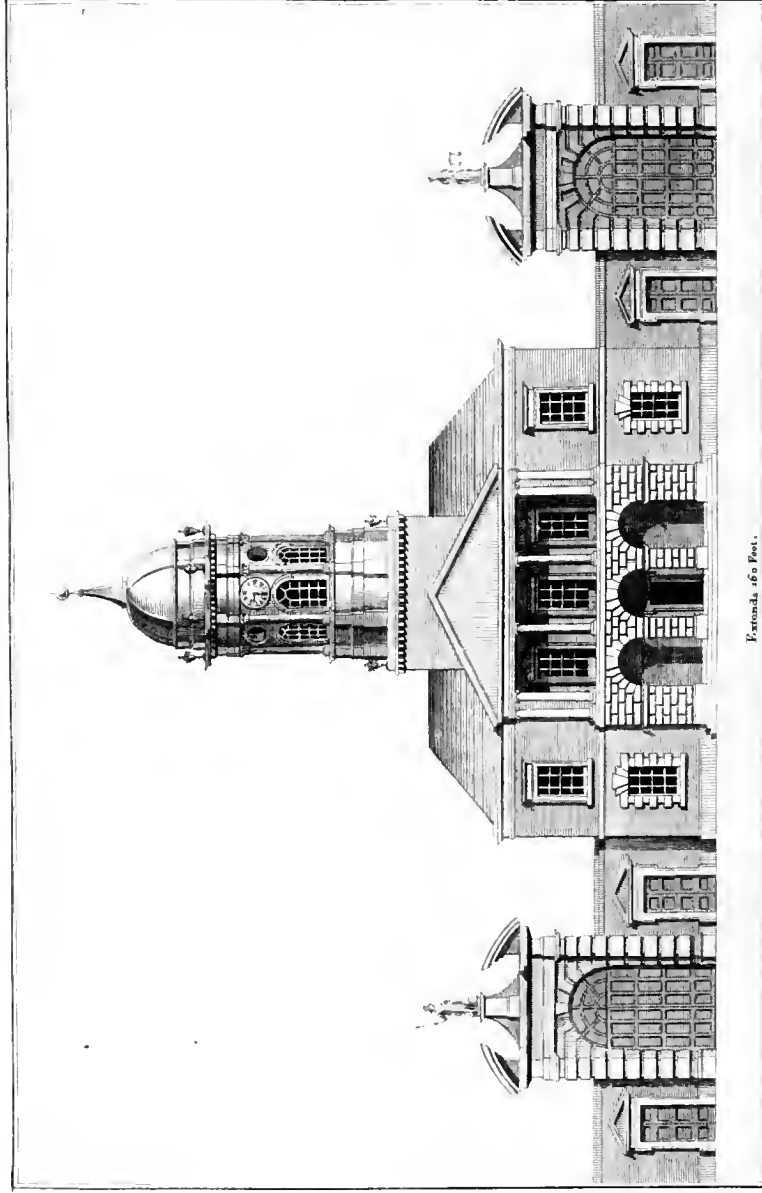
THE other is the House of Industry, founded on the benevolent purposes of receiving such of both sexes, as are by age, misfortune, or sickness,

ness, rendered incapable of earning their bread, and for relieving the public from various impostors, and those of indecent manners. By its just and necessary discipline as well as instruction, has been effected the reformation of many of those, who had been, by their vices, rendered obnoxious to society: For this useful institution, we are chiefly indebted to the spirited exertions of the Rev. Dean Woodward, who, with a laudable perseverance, vanquished the opposition of prejudice, and procured a Poor bill to be passed in Parliament, with a grant of 4000*l*. It is now supported by subscriptions and annual collections in the different parishes, with occasional benefactions, and grants from Parliament.

To conclude, which way soever a stranger turns himself, he will perceive an increasing spirit for elegance, and improvement. Several of the most beautiful of the buildings have been lately erected; an extensive Marshalsea in an open part of the City is just finished; and about the center of the City, on the north quays, the Public Offices are begun, which,
when

when finished, will form an elegant and extensive range of buildings. The widening of Dame-street, together with several other undertakings of public utility, are now under contemplation.

DESCRIPTION



Engraved by J. G. Lamb.

PART of the NORTH SIDE of DUBLIN CASTLE.

Published according to Act of Parliament March 1. 1779.

THE CASTLE OF DUBLIN,

WAS originally built by Henry de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Justice of Ireland, who began it in the year 1205, and completed it *anno* 1213. In the reign of King John, it was a place of strength, moated and flanked with Towers; but the ditch has been long filled up, and the old buildings taken down, except the wardrobe Tower: Birmingham Tower, at the western extremity of the Castle, was left standing until the year 1775, when it was taken down and rebuilt in 1777, and is now called Harcourt Tower. It was formerly a place of confinement for State Prisoners, and is at present a repository for preserving the antient Records of the Kingdom; for which purpose, an establishment was made for the Keeper of ten pounds, afterwards encreased to * five hundred pounds a year.

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* THIS augmentation of appointment, was made in favour of the celebrated Mr. Addison, who was at that time Secretary to the Earl of Wharton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE annexed view, represents the north side of the principal square, seen from its center : The gate at the left side, is the grand entrance to the Castle : In this building are apartments for the Master of the Ceremonies, and in the open space, between the Ionic columns, in the front, the State Musicians appear on their Majesties birth days, and other particular occasions, when the cavalry from the garrison are drawn up in the square, and the whole make a splendid appearance. Connected with this view, at each end, is a regular range of buildings, which completes the north side of the square, and are appropriated to the use of the Secretary, and other Officers under the Lord Lieutenant : The opposite side is ornamented by an arcade, at each side of a grand entrance, in the Doric Order, which leads to the apartments belonging to the Viceroy, the Council-room, Ball-room, &c. all spacious and grand apartments.

IN the Lower Castle-yard, are the Treasury, and other offices ; and near them, are buildings for keeping the Military Stores, with an Arsenal, and Armory for 40,000 men.

T H E

THE
GARDEN FRONT
OF
DUBLIN CASTLE.

THIS view is to the southward, and at the rear of the Lord Lieutenants apartments : It is built of mountain stone, and is ornamented by Semicolumns, of the Ionic order, with architraves and cornices to the windows. As it is situated, few have an opportunity of beholding it, for the only public passage near it, is immediately under an arch, that supports a large flight of steps, which leads from the Castle to the garden, from whence, the best view may be taken. The time this building was erected, cannot be exactly ascertained, but it appears to be of a modern date, and as near as we can conjecture, about the year 1740.

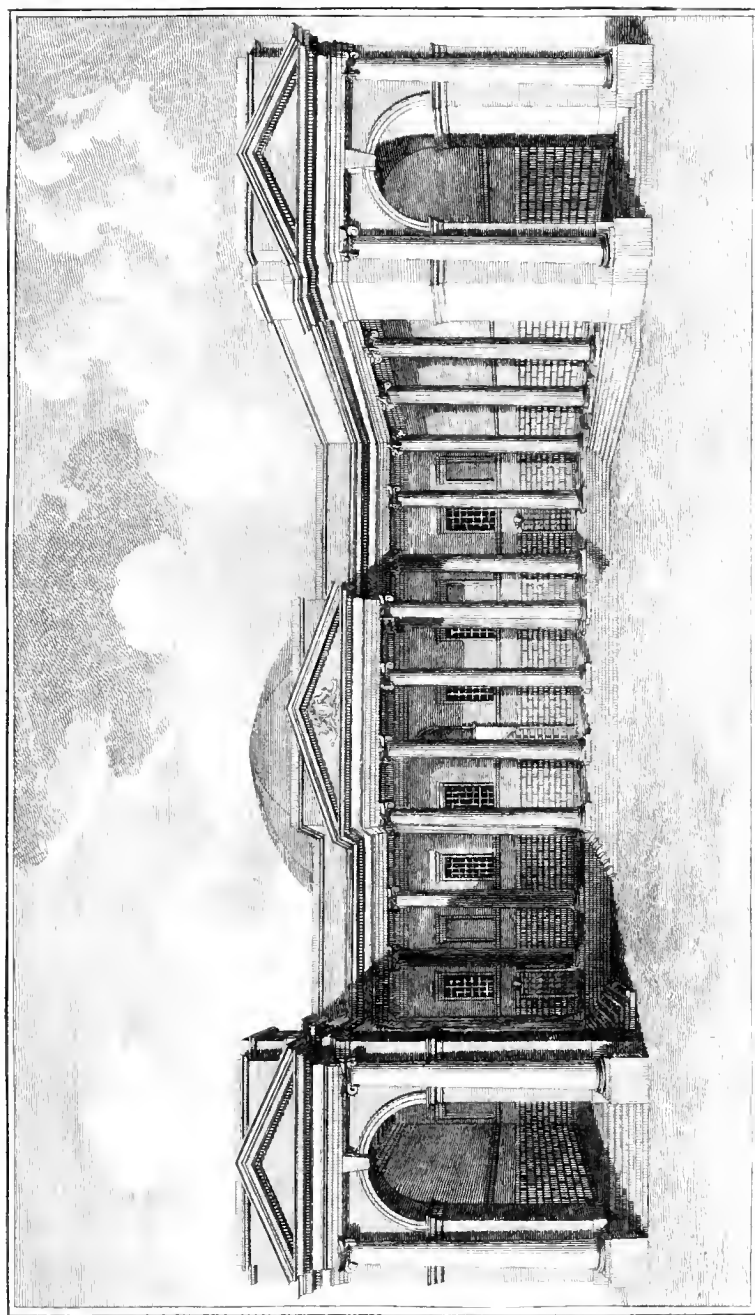
PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

THIS superb pile was begun in 1729, during the administration of John, Lord Carteret. It was executed under the inspection of Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, Engineer and Surveyor-General, until his demise, and completed by Arthur Dobbs, Esq; who succeeded him in that office, about the year 1739, the expence amounting to near 40,000l.

THE structure deserves the greatest praise; it may be happily imitated, but has not as yet been exceeded; and is at this day accounted one of the foremost architectural beauties.

THE portico in particular, is, perhaps, without a parallel; it is of the Ionic order, and had it been finished with a ballustrade, and proper figures thereon, it would have done honour to ancient Rome in the Augustan age.

THE

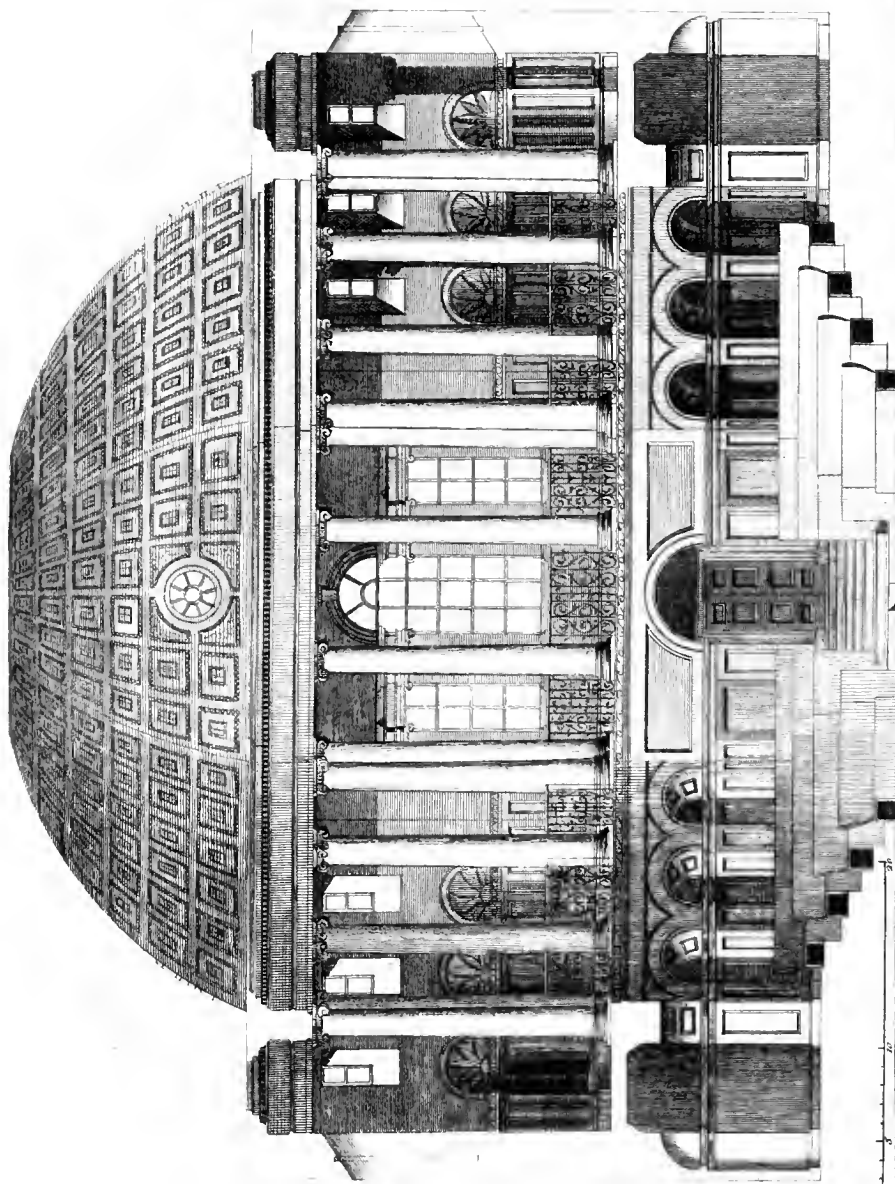


Pool et Gath del.

Isaac Taylor sculp.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

Published according to Act of Parliament January 1785.



For large print

SECTION of the HOUSE of COMMONS .

Published according to Act of Parliament. March 1st 1779.

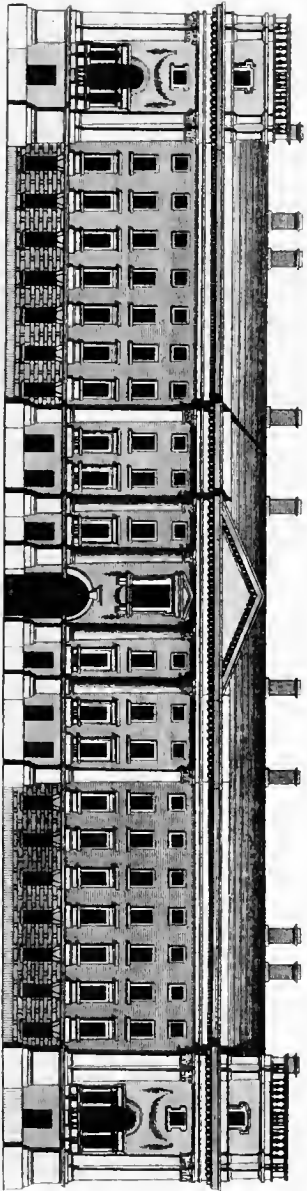
Printed at each Altar.

THE internal parts have also many beauties, and the manner in which the building is lighted, has been much admired. The House of Commons (of which we have given a section) is of a particular but convenient form; being an Octagon, covered with a dome, which it were to be wished, had been raised to a greater height; as it would have added to the magnificence of the building, and at the same time have improved the prospect of the city; but it is so low at present, that a person passing by, can scarcely perceive it. It is supported by columns of the Ionic order, that rise from an amphitheatrical gallery, elegantly ballustraded with iron, where strangers hear the debates. Near it stands the House of Peers, more remarkable for its convenience than elegance: Here indeed are two pieces of tapestry well executed by a Dutch Artist; a representation of the Battle of the Boyne, as also, that of Aughrim, which have much merit.

UPON the whole, prejudice itself must acknowledge, that the British Empire, (we might have added Europe herself) cannot boast of so spacious and stately a Senatorial-Hall.

THE
COLLEGE OF THE HOLY AND UNDIVIDED
TRINITY,
GENERALLY TERMED
TRINITY COLLEGE.

SOME writers inform us, that there were schools of literature in Ireland, as early as the reign of Paganism, and that they were established by a colony of Grecians, which came from the siege of Troy. This is endeavoured to be proved, by many words of Greek extraction, still remaining in the Irish language. Though this account is seemingly fabulous, it is not improbable, that the Druids, who were the priests, philosophers, and legislators of Ireland, had seminaries for initiating youth in their religious mysteries; but that such seminaries were established by the state, or had any settled revenues, like our modern Universities, no one has asserted. What credit may be given to the Irish historians, we shall not pretend



Examine page 204.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Published according to Act of Parliament, March 2^d 1779.

tend to determine ; however, they universally agree, that *Ollamb Fodlab*, King of Ireland, A. M. 3236, was so great a patron of learning, that he erected, at his own charge, a magnificent palace at *Tarah*, called *Mur-Ollomham*, i. e. *the walls of the bards*, as a place of residence for the literati of his kingdom.

WHATEVER was the state of the Irish seminaries in the times of Paganism, they shone with lustre in the ages of christianity, succeeding the arrival of St. Patrick, particularly in the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries. In 1311, John Lech, Archbishop of Dublin, procured a bull from Pope Clement V. to establish an University for Scholars at Dublin, but the project was laid aside by the death of the Archbishop. It was however revived in 1320, by Alexander de Bicknor, his successor, who procured a confirmation of the bull from Pope John XXII. and appointed a set of statutes, to be observed by this University, which was erected in St. Patrick's church. But for want of a sufficient fund to support the Students, the University dwindled away. The next attempt was in a Par-

liament assembled at Dublin, in 1568, but this was without effect. In 1585, Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy, endeavoured to establish two Universities in Dublin, and to lay their foundation in the dissolution of the Cathedral of St. Patrick; but Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, accounting the alienation a kind of sacrilege, defeated this scheme; yet, convinced of the necessity for such a foundation, he applied to the Mayor and Citizens, in Common Council, and persuaded them to grant the Augustine Monastery of All Saints, within the suburbs, for erecting a College. This grant was confirmed by the Queen, in 1591, and a patent passed the Great Seal for founding the College; to be called, *Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis juxta Dublin a Serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ fundatum*.—The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by the Most Serene Queen Elizabeth. To provide a fund for forwarding the building, &c. the Lord Deputy Fitz-Williams, issued circular letters in 1591, to the principal gentlemen in each barony, to entreat the benevolence of the well-disposed. Though the collection was but small,

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on account of the poverty of the inhabitants; the work proceeded with vigour, Thomas Smith, Mayor of Dublin, laying the first stone, in March that year, and on the first of January 1593, the first Students were admitted, among whom, was that learned and exemplary prelate, Archbishop Usher. The Queen's endowment lying in Ulster, the rebellion of Tyrone, intercepted all supplies from that quarter, and had nearly put a final stop to it, had not the State taken it under their immediate care and protection. Many were the struggles which the infant seminary laboured under, before it attained to its present splendor. But the succours it received from the bounty of James I. and Charles, his successor, has contributed to render it the Athens of the kingdom of Ireland.

Its original constitution, being found very imperfect, in the year 1637, this University received a new charter, and another set of statutes, which made several material alterations in its constitution. For 1st, by the original charter, the office of Provost, was, upon a vacancy, filled up upon an election, made by a

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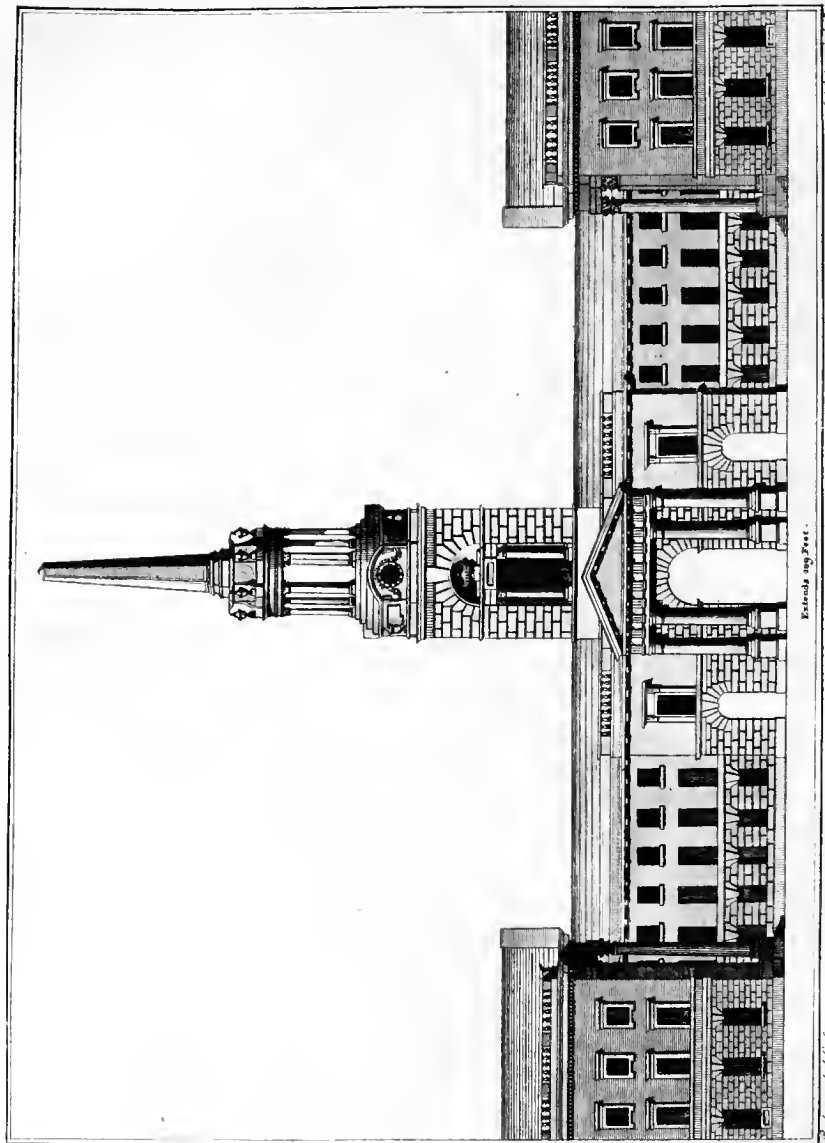
majority

majority of the Fellows: By the new charter, this power was reserved to the Crown, and the office made donative. 2dly, By the first charter, the Fellows could continue no more than seven years in their office, from the time of commencing Masters of Arts. By the second charter, they were made tenants for life in their Fellowships, if they thought proper to remain unmarried. 3dly, The first charter provided, that upon the vacancy of a Fellowship or Scholarship, the place should be filled by election within two months after the vacancy, and the election was placed in a majority of the Fellows. By the new charter it is ordained, that upon the vacancy of a Senior Fellowship, the same should be supplied within three days after the vacancy is made known, by a majority or equal number of the surviving Senior Fellows, together with the Provost; and upon the vacancy of a Junior Fellowship, or Scholarship, that the same be filled up by the Provost, and Senior Fellows, or the major part of them, together with the Provost, on the Monday after Trinity Sunday following the vacancy. 4thly, By the first constitution the number of Fellows
was

was only seven, and they of equal authority, without any distinction into Senior and Junior. By the new charter, the number was enlarged to sixteen, and distinguished into seven Seniors, and nine Juniors; the government of the College, was committed to the Provost, and the majority of the seven Senior Fellows; and the number of Scholars enlarged to seventy. 5thly, By the first charter, the Provost and Fellows had power to form laws and statutes, from time to time, for the better government of the College, and to adapt and incorporate such as they thought proper from those of Cambridge or Oxford. By the new charter, the King, with the consent of the Provost, Fellows and Scholars, reserved this power to himself; and the former statutes were declared null and void, and a new set of statutes given them by his Majesty. But in cases omitted to be provided for in the new statutes, the Provost and the major part of the Senior Fellows, have power given them, to make new statutes, not repugnant to these granted by the King, the same to be confirmed by the Visitors of the College, and so to remain in force, 'till the

Provost, and major part of the Senior Fellows, by consent of the Visitors, should think proper to rescind them. 6thly, The mortmain licence was enlarged to 200*l.* a year, more than was contained in the first licence. 7thly, By the first charter the Visitors appointed for the College, were the Chancellor, or his Vice-Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Meath, the Vice-Treasurer, Treasurer at War, the Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, and the Mayor of the City of Dublin, all for the time being. By the new charter, the Visitors were restrained, to the Chancellor, or his Vice-Chancellor, and the Archbishop of Dublin. It also grants them the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament.

ALTHOUGH the provision for the Fellows and Scholars was originally small, at present, the fund for their support, by means of bequests, is become considerable, particularly in regard to the Fellows, who are better appointed, perhaps, than those of any other University in the world; and this for the best reason, as the election falls only on such as have acquitted themselves
with



EAST SIDE, of the PRINCIPAL SQUARE in TRINITY COLLEGE.

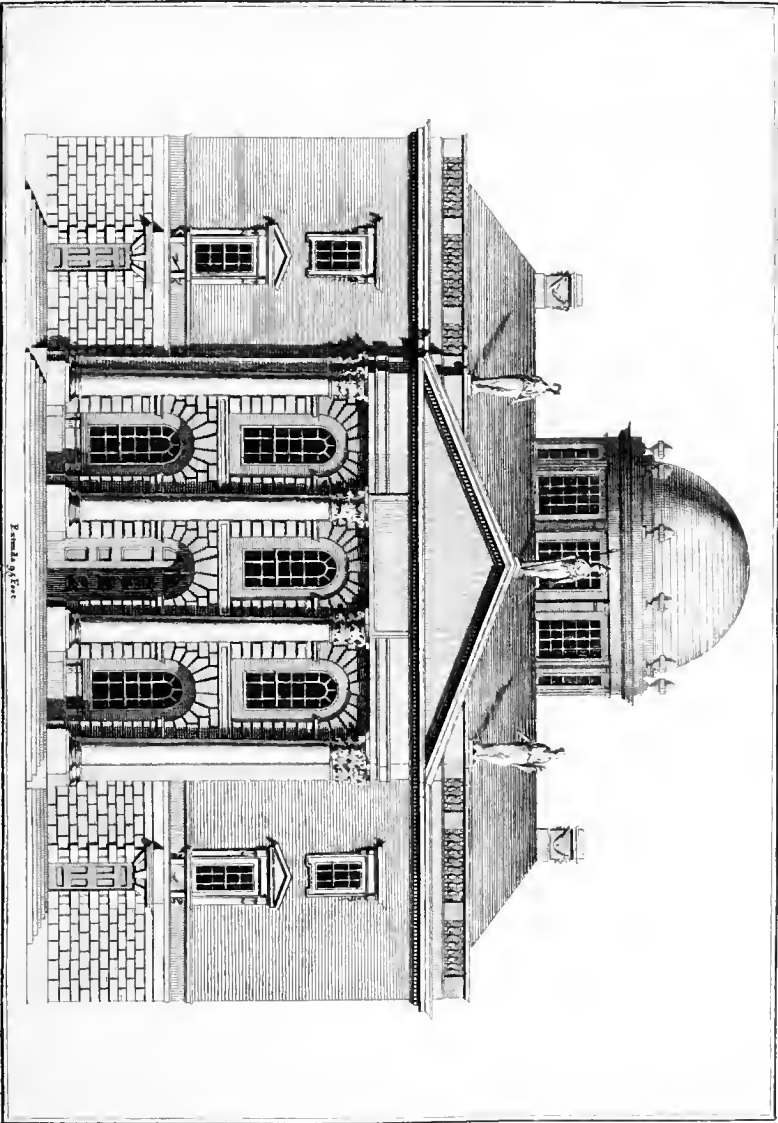
Published according to Act of Parliament. March 1. 1779.

with superior excellence, at a most severe trial of literary skill. The number of Fellowships fixed at present, is twenty-two, seven Senior and fifteen Junior. There are besides, five Royal Professorships, viz. Divinity, Common-Law, Civil-Law, Physick, and Greek ; and three Professorships in Medicine, according to the will of Sir Patrick Dunn, Knt. M. D. viz. Theory and Practice of Physic, Chirurgery, Midwifery, Pharmacy, and the Materia Medica ; as also, Professors in the Mathematicks, Oriental Tongues, Oratory, History, and Natural Philosophy. Many are the small exhibitions, &c. in this University, for the encouragement of Youth in the course of their studies ; for a great proportion of which, as well as for the five last-mentioned Professorships, this learned body stands indebted to the bounty of Erasmus Smith, Esq; of whose public spirited and humane disposition, many other monuments are to be found. The number of Students is generally about 500.

As to the structure, it is, certainly, one of the noblest of the kind in Europe, by means
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of public bounties, and the munificence of its royal patrons : Its form is that of a parallelogram, extending in front 300 feet, and in depth about 600 feet ; divided (according to the designs now carrying into execution) into two nearly equal squares. The principal, or west front, opposite College-green, which was erected in the year 1759, is in the Corinthian order, and is built of Portland stone, as are all the buildings in the first square : On entering it, appears the east side of the principal square, ornamented with an elegant steeple, and spire near 150 feet high ; on the north side, is the Refectory, or Dining-hall, a spacious room, with the front ornamented by Ionic pilasters. Connected with this, and projecting into the square, is the Chapel, crowned with a handsome dome, and at the front, four columns in the Corinthian order ; this is joined to the west front, by a regular range of buildings for the Students. The buildings at the south side, are exactly similar to those on the north ; the front of the Theatre, represented in the annexed engraving, is the same as that of the Chapel, and is intended for Lectures, Examinations, &c.

All



THE FRONT of the THEATRE in TRINITY COLLEGE.

Published according to Order of Parliament, 1779.

All those buildings were designed by Sir William Chambers, Architect to his Majesty, and will, we expect, be soon compleated.

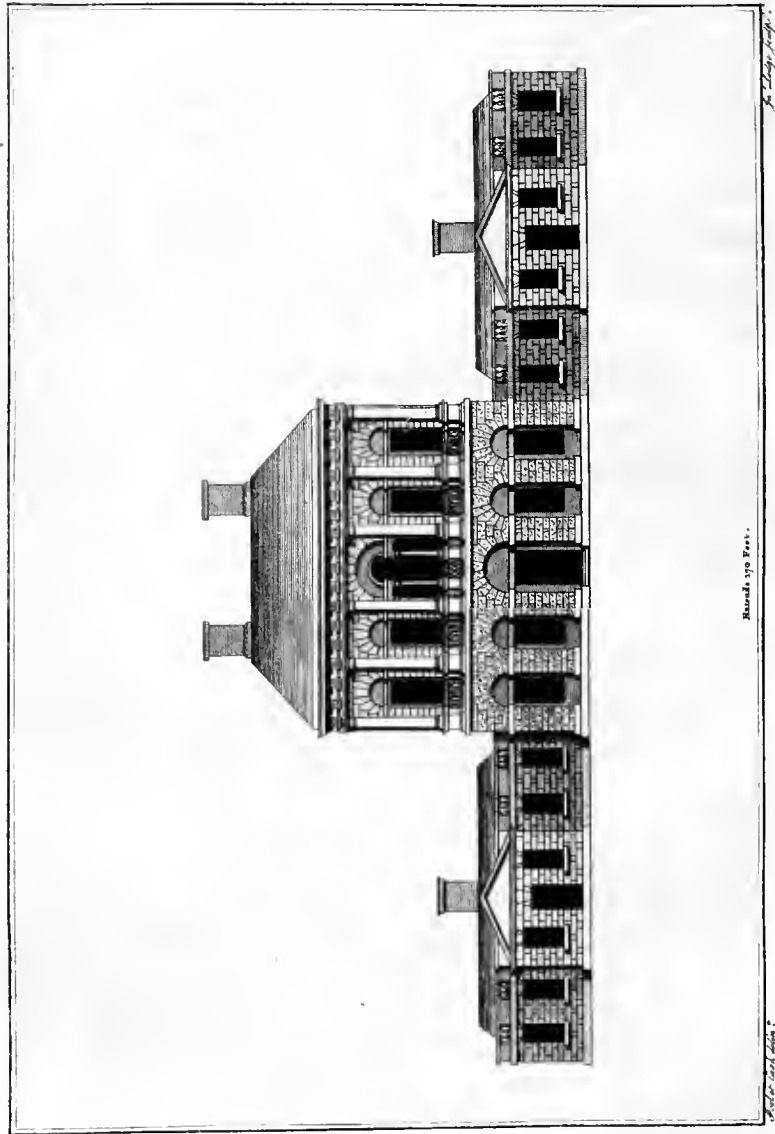
THE inner square, is partly composed of plain brick buildings, containing apartments for the Students ; the south side, is entirely taken up, by a most superb Library, supported by a piazza, erected in the year 1732. The inside of the Library, is beautiful, commodious, and magnificent, embellished with the busts of the following illustrious personages, sculptured in white marble by the most eminent Artists : The busts are inscribed, with the names of Plato, Socrates, Aristotle, Cicero, Demosthenes, Homer, Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Newton, Locke, Boyle, Swift, Archbishop Usher, the Earl of Pembroke, Dr. Delany, Dr. Lawson, Dr. Gilbert, and Dr. Baldwin. On the shelves, are well chosen collections of the best writers on every subject ; a great part of them on one side, were collected by Archbishop Usher, one of the original Students in the College ; the remainder, on the same side, were the bequest of Dr. Gilbert, who collected them for the purpose

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pose to which they are now applied ; since his time, which is about fifty years, their number has been considerably augmented, yet there are still several vacancies in the shelves on the opposite side.

THE Printing-Office, is a neat structure, built in the modern taste. The Anatomy-House, is worthy of inspection, as it contains, among other curiosities, a set of figures in wax, representing females in every state of pregnancy. They are done upon real skeletons, and are the labours of almost the whole life of a French Artist. They were purchased by the late Earl of Shelburne, who presented them to the University. To the east is the Park, for the relaxation of the Students, and a bowling-green is provided for their amusement, at proper periods: The former, we are of opinion, exceeds, not only in extent, but rural beauty, many of those public gardens, which are looked upon by the gay and dissipated, as earthly paradises. The Fellows have also an elegantly-laid-out garden, which is appropriated to themselves.

THE



Engraved by J. P. P.

PROVOSTS HOUSE.

Published according to Act of Parliament. March 1. 1779.

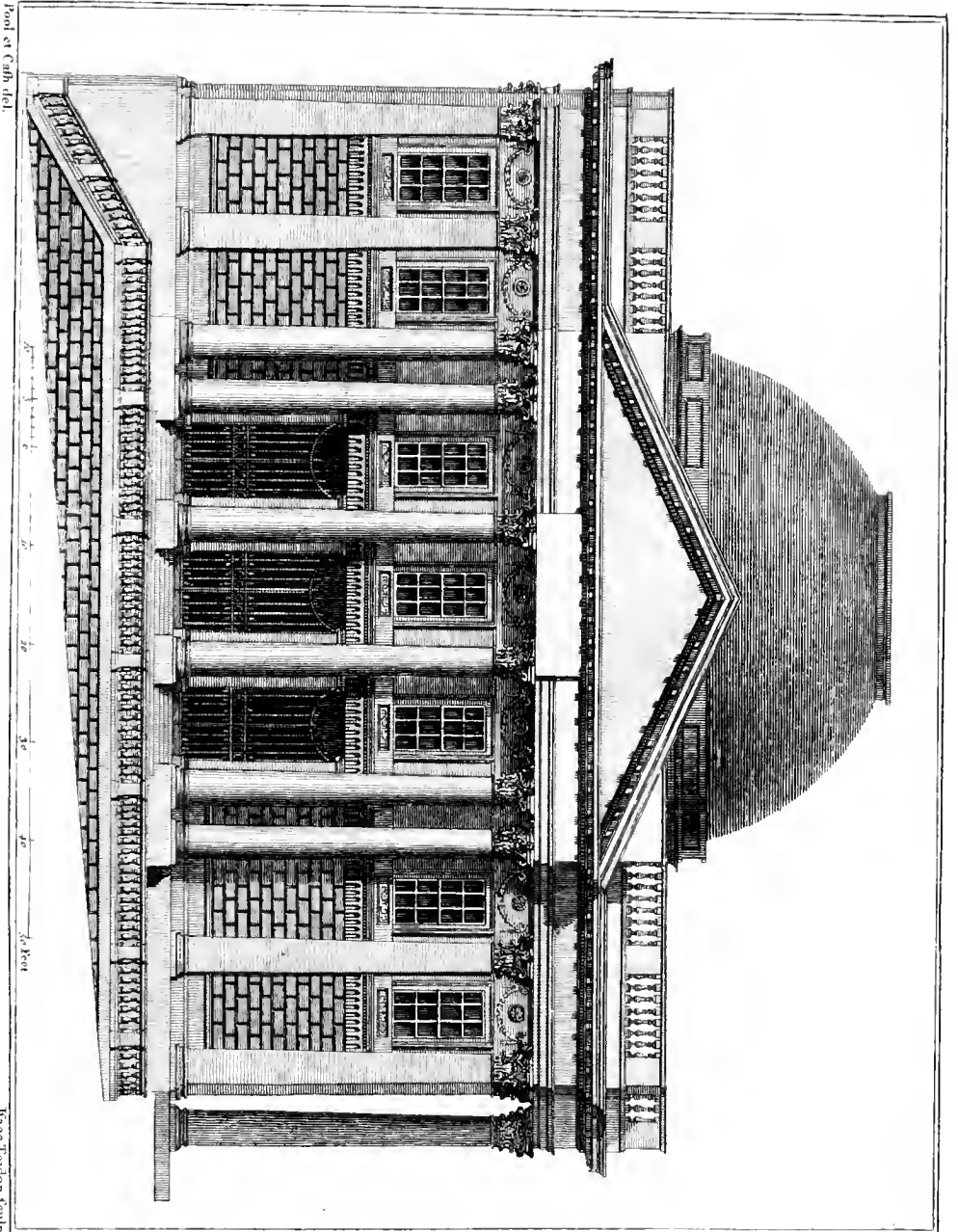
THE PROVOST'S HOUSE,

IS erected on the east side of Grafton-street, near the College : The plan is chiefly taken from a House in Great Burlington-street, London, designed by the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Burlington and Cork, and to be seen in Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus*. In point of architectural elegance, it may be ranked in the first class of structures in this kingdom. The front is built of free-stone, and is richly embellished, in the first story, by ionic and rusticated work, and in the second, by a range of pilasters in the Doric order, with their entablature, and pedestals ; between each of them, under the windows, are handsome ballustrades, and in the center, a Venetian window of the Tuscan order ; the apartments are judiciously disposed and elegantly decorated. The Offices, which are detached from the House, and appear as wings, are in a fine taste, and very commodious ; indeed, objections are made by some, to the unusual size of the chimnies

in the latter, which, it must be confessed, have not a pleasing appearance ; while others, censure perhaps with reason, the scite, as being too much detached from the University, of which it should be a part. Before the House is a spacious Court, enclosed by a wall, with a grand gate-way, beautifully rusticated, and on each side is a smaller door.

THE Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, is the present Provost.

ROYAL



THE NORTH FRONT of the ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Published according to the Act of Parliament in 1792.

Isaac Taylor sculp.

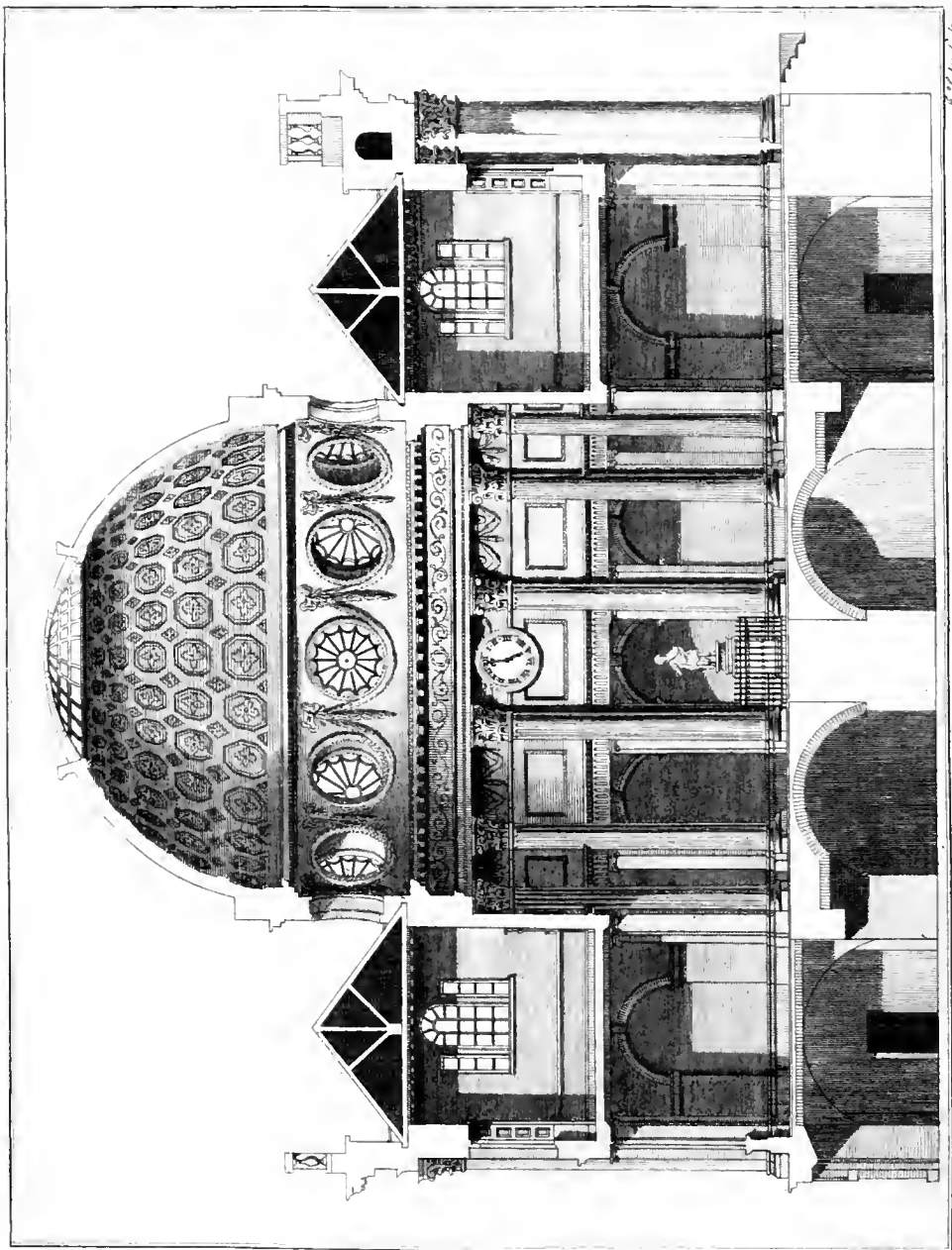
ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE Royal Exchange, situated in the center of the City, near the Castle, and opposite Parliament-street, and Effex-bridge, of which it commands a pleasing view, is a most magnificent edifice, and justly claims the admiration of Foreigners, being perhaps the most elegant structure of its kind in Europe. It was begun in the year 1769, and the first stone was laid by his Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The building was designed by Mr. Cooley, and opened for transacting business, in the beginning of the year 1779, being ten years in erecting. The expences, amounting to about 40,000*l.* were defrayed by Lottery Schemes, conducted by the Merchants of Dublin, with an integrity, that will do them immortal honour.

THE form of this beautiful edifice, is nearly a square, having three fronts of Portland
M 2 stone,

stone, in the Corinthian order, crowned by a dome in the center of the building. The north front, represented in the annexed view, is the most perfect: A range of six columns, with their correspondent pilasters, and entablature, sustain a noble pediment, highly decorated; at each side, in the same range, are two pilasters. On account of the acclivity of the ground on which the Exchange stands, the entrance is by a large flight of steps, and before it, is a handsome ballustrade supported by rustic work: In this front, between the columns, are three entrances, with elegant iron gates, hung to Ionic pilasters. Immediately over the gates, are three windows between the columns, that assist in lighting the Coffee-room; on each side of these windows, are two others, all richly ornamented by architraves, &c. The lower part, between the pilasters, is embellished by rustic work.

THE west front varies but little from the north front, except the want of a pediment: A regular range of Corinthian pilasters, with their entablature, are continued throughout the
three



See page 100.

SECTION of the EXCHANGE from EAST to WEST.

Published according to Act of Parliament. Jan. 1780.

See page 100.

three fronts, and supports an elegant balustrade, which is only interrupted by the pediment in the north front: In the center of the west side, is a projection of the entablature, supported by four columns, between which, are three handsome glass doors, with Ionic pilasters like those already described; the ascent to them, is by three steps only, as the ground at this side, comes near to a level. In the upper floor, is a range of windows, embellished like those in the north front. Under the pilasters in the east front, are arched windows that light the Brokers Offices, and a door that communicates with them, and the subterraneous vaults of the Exchange.

THE inside of this edifice, possesses beauties that cannot be clearly expressed by words, being a great curiosity to those who have a taste for architecture. The dome is spacious, lofty, and noble, and is supported by twelve Composite fluted columns, which rising from the floor, form a circular walk, in the center of the ambulatory; the entablature over the columns, is enriched in the most splendid man-

N

ner,

ner, and above that, are twelve elegant circular windows. The cieling of the dome is decorated with stucco ornaments, in the Mosaic taste, divided into small Hexagonal compartments, and in the center is a large window that illumines most of the building. Between two of the columns, opposite the entrance of the north front, on a white marble pedestal, is a statue in brass, of his present Majesty, George the Third, in a Roman military habit, crowned with laurel, and holding a truncheon in his hand; it was executed by Mr. Van Nost, and cost seven hundred guineas. On each side of the fluted columns that support the dome, are semi-pilasters of the Ionic order, that extend to upwards of half the height of the columns; over the pilasters is an entablature, and above that, in the space between the columns, are elegant festoons of drapery, and other ornamental decorations; with a clock over the statue of his Majesty, and directly opposite the entrance at the north front. Behind four of the columns, answering to the angles of the building, are recesses, with desks, and other accommodations for

for writing, these are not only very convenient, but serve to square the walks that surround the principal one in the center; those side walks are supported by Ionic pilasters, that are continued round the building, with blank arcades, in which seats are placed; the floor through the whole ambulatory is handsomely inlaid, particularly in the central part. The columns, pilasters, arcade, floor, stair-cases, &c. are all of Portland stone, which creates a very grand effect.

At each extremity of the north side of the Exchange, are oval geometrical stair-cases, which lead to the Coffee-room, and other apartments on the same floor: The stair-cases are enlightened by flat oval lanterns in the ceiling, which is embellished by handsome stucco ornaments: In some of the compartments, are represented Figures found in the ruins of Herculaneum, with the grounds coloured. In a niche on the west stair-case, is a beautiful pedestrian statue of the late Dr. Charles Lucas, sculptured in white marble by Mr. Edward Smyth of this City, the expence of which, was

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defrayed

defrayed by a number of gentlemen, admirers of the deceased Patriot; on the body of the pedestal in bas-relief, is a representation of Liberty seated, with her rod and cap.

THE Coffee-room, extends from one stair-case to the other, almost the whole length of the north front, and its breadth is from the front to the dome: In point of magnificence, it is perhaps equal to any Coffee-room in Great-Britain: It receives its lights by the windows in the north front, and by oval lanterns in the flat of the cieling, which is highly ornamented, and from which is suspended a grand lustre. The other embellishments of this room are in good taste, and entirely convenient: In one side of the room is a clock, surrounded with stucco ornaments.

AT the west front, is a spacious and handsome room, wherein the Merchants deposit in ranges of drawers, samples of their different commodities; at the south end is a Venetian window, which helps to light it: This room leads to the apartments of the House-keeper, &c.

AT

AT the east front, is an elegant room for the Committee of Merchants to meet in, finished in a good stile, with a Venetian window at the south end which assists in lighting it, similar to that in the room at the west front; adjoining to this apartment is a convenient anti-chamber.

UPON the whole, whether we look upon this building with respect to magnificence or convenience, it is equally deserving of our admiration and applause. Prejudice and the variety of taste, have occasioned many unmerited censures, and exaggerated praises to be bestowed on it. We must confess, that there are in this, as well as in every other human performance, errors, which are the inseparable attendants on the most finished production of art; for, as the celebrated Mr. Pope, in his Essay on Criticism, justly observes,

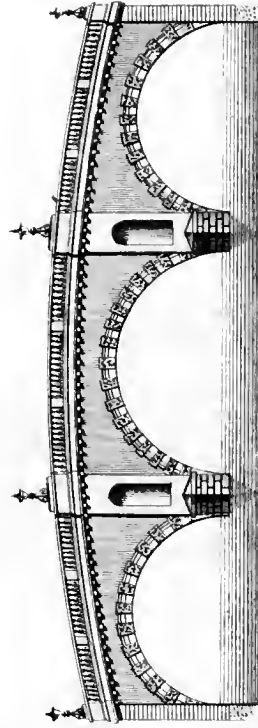
*Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.*

E S S E X - B R I D G E

WAS originally founded in 1676, by Humphry Jervis (afterwards Lord Mayor and Knighted in 1681) in the Vice-royalty of Arthur Earl of Effex, from whom it derived its name: The old foundation decaying, they began to take it down Jan. the 19th, 1753, and proceeded with expedition, 'till they came to clear away the old and lay the new foundation; which being several feet lower than the level of the river, at the lowest ebb, it occasioned much difficulty: * This was however soon overcome, by the abilities of the architect and overseer, Mr. George Semple.

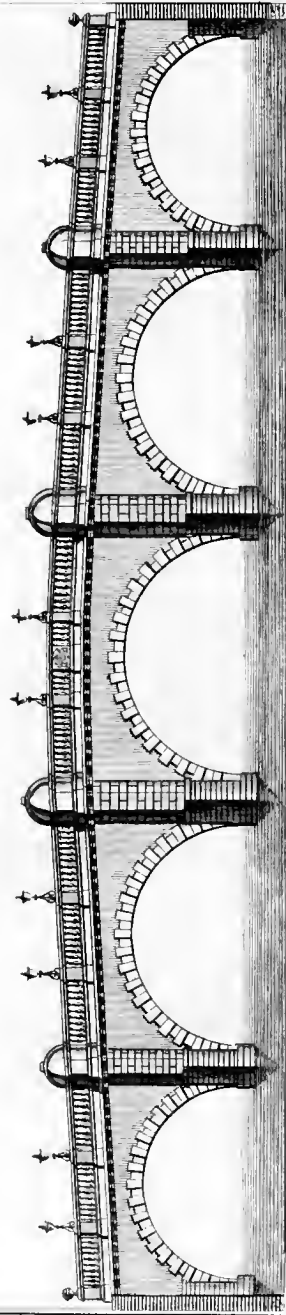
As there is a great analogy between this Bridge and that of Westminster, we cannot do greater justice

* THE fate of the undertakers of this bridge was very remarkable; Sir Humphrey Jervis, the founder of it, was confined in gaol for several years; and Mr. Robert Mack, a skilful Mason, who executed the work to the satisfaction of the public, was a considerable loser, by a mistake in the contract, added to several unforeseen accidents; and were he not more happy in his credit than his engagement, must have undergone the same fate.



QUEEN'S BRIDGE.

See page 100 Text.



See page 100 Text.

ESSEX BRIDGE.

Published according to Act of Parliament: 1st March 1779.

justice to the curious, than to give it nearly in the words of the overseer of the work.

AT Westminster-bridge, moderate tides flow eleven feet, at Essex-bridge ten feet. The piers of Westminster-bridge were built in Caissons (an old method of building in staunch floating chests, which sink at a venture to the bed of the river, according as the weight in them is encreased) The thorough foundation and piers of Essex-bridge, were built in coffer-dams, an excellent new method of keeping off the water, 'till the foundations are dug, properly cleared, and carefully laid on the solid ground. From their high-water marks, to the lowest bed of their masonry, the main depth in Westminster-bridge is twenty-three feet; and the same at Essex-bridge is twenty-one feet six inches; but the difficulties attending their working in the slow, clean, open river, at the former, were no ways adequate to those of the latter.

EVERY stone in Essex-bridge is in exact similitude, and in respective proportions with those in Westminster-bridge, and this proportion is

taken from the spans of their middle arches, which are to one another, as three to five: Their length are as one to four.

THE breadth of Westminster-bridge from the extremities of the parapets or plinths under the ballustrade, is forty-four feet, and at Essex-bridge it is fifty-one feet.

IN point of view, Westminster-bridge appears to great advantage, being entirely (except part of the piers) above low-water mark; whereas one half of the cost of Essex-bridge, has been expended for the works that are under low-water mark. The interval from laying the first stone of Westminster-bridge, to its opening for the passage of carriages, was eleven years, nine months, and twenty-one days; and the same at Essex-bridge, was one year, five months, and twenty-one days. The sum total of the cost of Westminster-bridge, was 218,800*l.* sterl. that of Essex-bridge by estimation, 20,661*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* sterl.

It must be confessed, exclusive of Black-Friars-bridge, Westminster-bridge is the most superb

perb and majestic structure of the kind in Europe ; but, tho' it appears strong, yet, on a critical examination, it will be found to be rather weak and feeble : Its top is too narrow for its height and length, and the piers bear no proportion to the excessive weight which they support ; because they do not occupy nor take sufficient hold of the bed of the river, but stand loose on the bottom of the Caissons in which they were built ; besides which, the remainder of the river continues naked and unguarded between each of the piers. In case the bed of the river, under any saliant angles of the piers, should prove softer than the rest, which may not be improbable, the consequence will be, that the softer must give way, and though the declination may at present prove imperceptible, even by the plumb-line, yet, the immense weight of the superstructure, and the scanty footing of the piers, may in time produce a very disagreeable effect. Whereas the breadth of Essex-bridge is proportioned to its height, and counter-balanced with a substantial foundation, which preserves the bed of the river between the piers, and secures the whole structure from any accident, either from the river, or the outrage of time.

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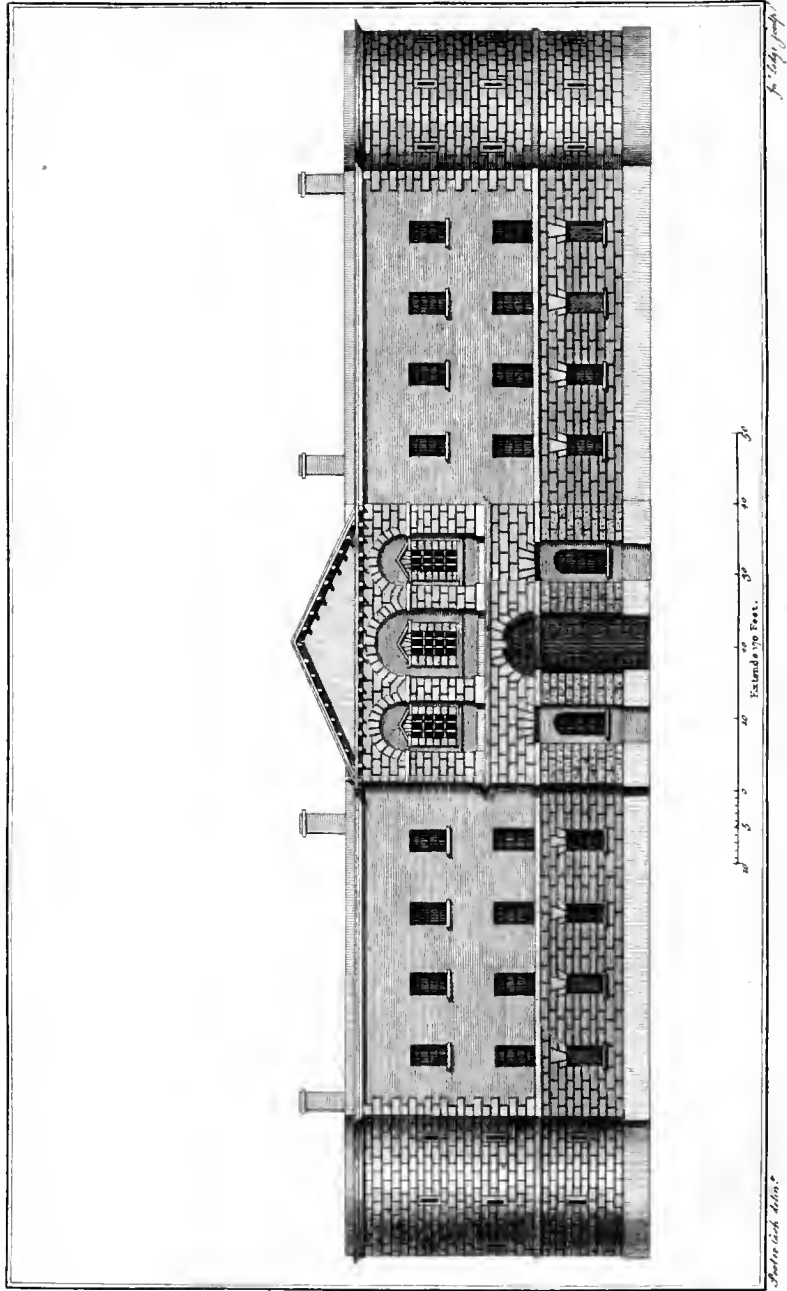
THE

THE QUEEN'S - BRIDGE.

THIS Bridge was erected on the scite of Arran-bridge, a mean building erected in 1684, and destroyed by the floods in October 1763. It has with its new name, assumed a very elegant form, consisting of three arches, in length 140 feet, with ballustrades, foot passages, and ornamental decorations, designed in a good taste, and executed under the inspection of Colonel Vallancey; a gentleman as much distinguished for his literary as his professional abilities. It took about four years in completing and was finished in 1768.

THE other bridges over the Liffey, are Ormond-bridge, built during the administration of the Duke of Ormond, in 1684; the Old-bridge, rebuilt in 1428, before that time called Dublin-bridge, and Bloody-bridge, originally built of wood, A. D. 1671, and from an attempt to break it down, in which four persons were killed, it acquired its present name. These three buildings are devoid of any architectural embellishment, and serve merely for the purposes of convenience.

NEW GATE.



NEW GATE.

Published according to Act of Parliament. March 1st 1779.

N E W G A T E.

THE old gaol in Corn-market, having become very inconvenient from want of sufficient room for the prisoners, the closeness of its situation, and the ruinous state of the building, a new one was determined to be erected ; for which purpose, a spacious piece of ground at the north side of the City, called the Little-Green was chosen, in order to erect a gaol, wherein security, convenience, and the prevention of the communication of contagious diseases, might be fully answered.

ON the 28th of October 1773, the foundation stone of the present building was laid, by the Rt. Hon. Lord Annaly, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's-Bench. The work was carried on according to the design of Mr. Cooley and under his inspection, with all the expedition, which the care necessary to be

P 2

taken

taken in a building so important and extensive, would admit. The expences amounting to about 16,000/. was raised by taxes on the inhabitants of the City of Dublin, except 2000/. granted by the Parliament of Ireland.

It is a large quadrangular pile, extending one hundred and seventy feet in front, and nearly as much in depth. The principal front represented in the annexed engraving, is on the east side, and consists of a center break of mountain stone, rusticated and crowned with a pediment. On each side is a plain facade of black lime-stone, and at the external angles are four round towers, with a cavity carried up in each, through which the filth of the gaol is conveyed. On the left side of the entrance is the guard-room, over which is the chapel, and to the right is the Gaoler's apartments.

AFTER passing the gateway, is a door that leads to the press-yards, where the prisoners have their bolts put on and off; the press-yard on the left hand is for the men, from which there is a passage to the apartments in the east front,
for

for those who turn evidence for the crown, and adjoining to this, is a large room for the transports; another door from the press-yards communicates with the felon's squares, wherein are the cells, twelve on each floor, with a stair-case to each side: Before the cells is a corridor-walk terminated by the privies.

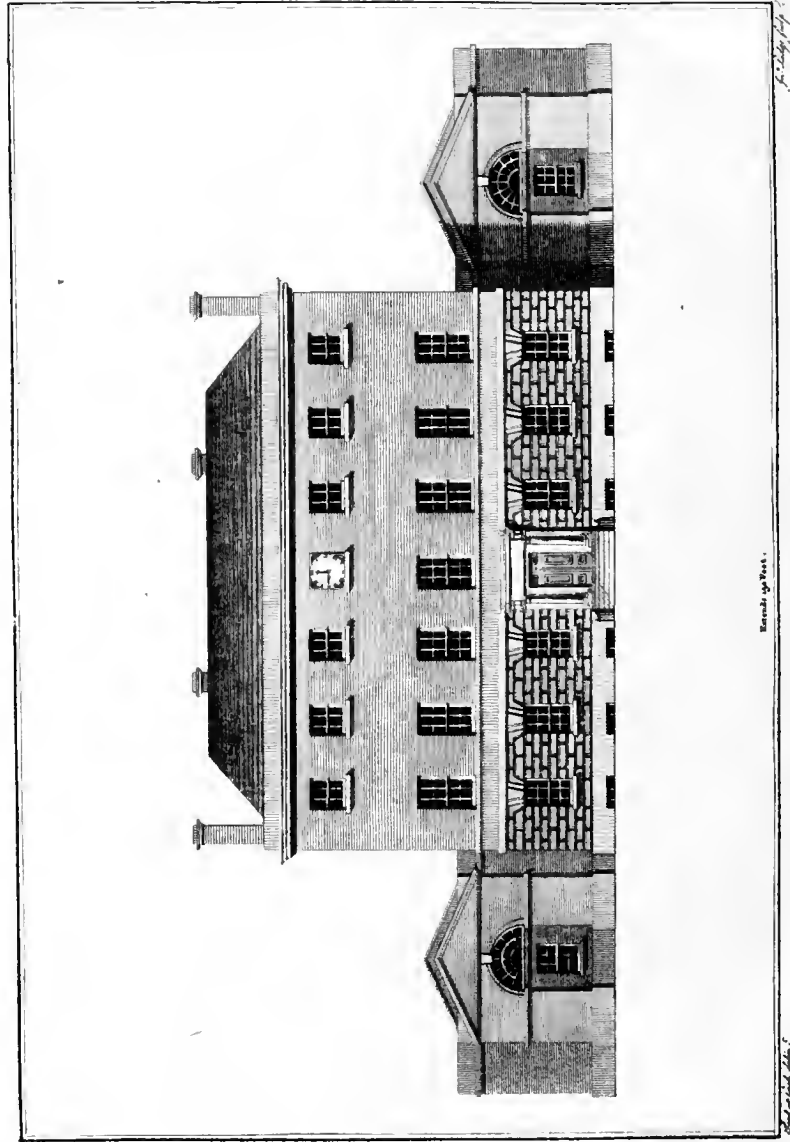
IN the center of the south side is the cistern or reservoir, to which the water is raised by an engine, and from thence conveyed to the different cells; on each side of the cistern, is the Infirmary, divided into two parts for the separation of sexes, a distinction properly observed throughout the whole design.

THE cells for those under sentence of death, are gloomy mansions indeed! they compose the cellarage of the east front, and are nine in number.

THERE are two common-halls to the prisoner's yards, where they are allowed the liberty to walk, and in which, are fires during the winter season.

UPON the whole, the design of this gaol is superior to those hitherto erected in this kingdom. Particular care appears to have been taken to prevent the gaol distemper, by assigning each prisoner a separate cell, of which there are ninety seven, exclusive of transport-rooms, &c. and those apartments which the Gaoler has for the accommodation of his *wealthy* tenants. Among the errors of this structure, the narrowness of the stairs is conspicuous, as it prevents the free circulation of air; the Chapel, from its situation in the upper floor, is very difficult of access to the prisoners, who are in irons; had it been situated on the ground floor, and the Hospital in the upper apartments, they would both answer their intention much better. Mr. Cooley appears to have profited by the remarks contained in that useful and ingenious 'Treatise on the Gaols of England, wrote by J. Howard, Esq; F. R. S.

MARINE



MARINE SCHOOL.

Published according to Act of Parliament. March 1. 1779.

M A R I N E S C H O O L.

THE Hibernian Marine Nurfery, was instituted in the year 1766, by a number of gentlemen, who formed a scheme in the late war, for promoting the service of his Majesty's fleet, by cloathing a number of men and boys, then useless and rather burthenfome to the public, with encouragement for them to enter into the sea service. By this means they were enabled to supply the Royal Navy with 564 men and boys.

THE commencement of peace having rendered that measure no longer necessary, those gentlemen turned their thoughts to something more permanent for the advantage of the sea service, both with respect to his Majesty's navy, and the commercial interest; conceiving that nothing could more effectually contribute to that end than the taking care of the orphans of sea-faring men, who had lost their lives, or were worn out in

such services; and who must feel dreadful anxiety in those tremendous hours of trial (to which they are so often exposed) when reflection brings before them the condition of their families, and the danger of their helpless children perishing with themselves.

THESE considerations, the suggestions of humanity and policy, induced them to hold out to sea-faring men an institution, affording not only immediate protection and support to their orphans and children, but likewise educating and instructing them, so as to prepare them for that necessary, however laborious and dangerous occupation, wherein their father's spent their lives and wore out their constitutions; and for that purpose a voluntary subscription was raised, by which the society were enabled in the year 1766, to open a house at Irishtown, near Ringsend, (about a mile to the eastward of Dublin) for the reception of 20 boys; and as the subscriptions and benefactions encreased, they enlarged the number to 50, afterwards to 60, and proportionably more as their fund enabled them.

IN

IN the year 1768, a lot of ground was taken on the lower end of Sir John Rogerson's quay (where the present building stands) for the purpose of erecting a house, better adapted for the increasing number of children, and in a more convenient situation for the inspection of the Governors. In 1773, the new house was opened for the reception of the children, and found to answer in every respect the purposes of its intention.

THE annexed plate represents the north front opposite the river: The right wing is the Chapel and the left the School-room. The apartments in the center, are extremely well calculated for their respective purposes, and are capable of containing 200 children. The expences of the building, amounting to 6600*l.* was defrayed by Parliament, who at different times granted sums, amounting in the whole to 7500*l.* sterl. and in 1775, the Society obtained a Charter. Since the commencement of the institution to this present time, one hundred and twenty-four boys have been apprenticed to the sea-service, of most of whose behaviour, very favourable accounts have been received: There are now in the House ninety-six.

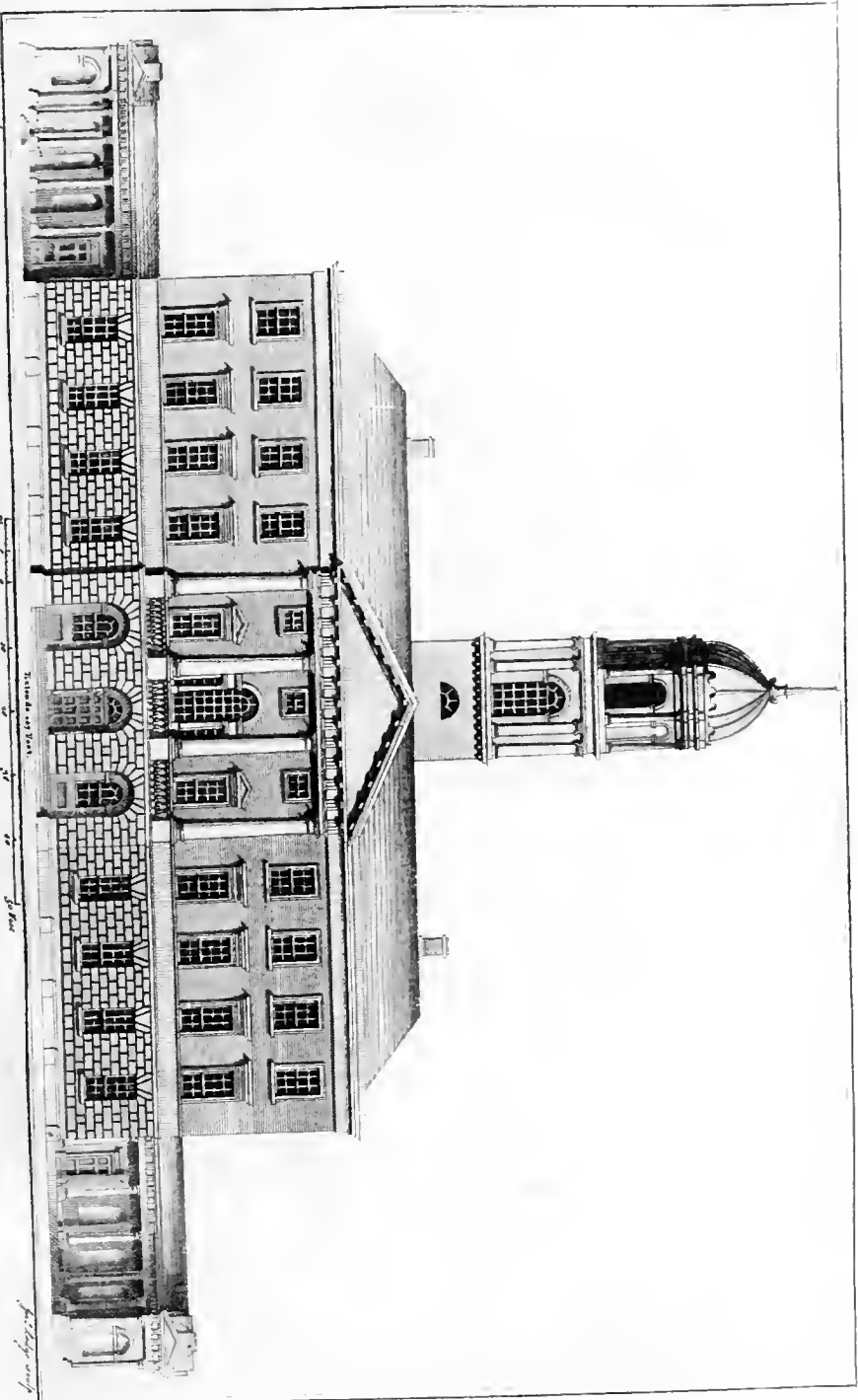
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THE

THE LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.

THIS Hospital was founded by Bartholomew Mosse, Surgeon and Licentiate in Midwifery, who, being moved by the sufferings of the poor Women of this City, at the time of their lying-in, took a House in George's-lane, and opened it the 25th of March 1745, for their reception, supporting it at his own expence, until the apparent usefulness of it, induced several well-disposed persons to encourage the undertaking, by benefactions, and yearly subscriptions.

IN the year 1750, Doctor Mosse, finding the House in George's-lane too small, for the reception of the great number of Women applying for admittance, took a lease of a piece of ground in Great-Britain-street, in order to build a large Hospital; and to secure a probability of maintaining it, he first, at the risque of his whole fortune, laid out and finished the present Garden,
for



LYNG-IN HOSPITAL.

Published according to Act of Parliament, March 1879.

for a polite place of amusement, which is justly admired for its many beauties.

ON the 24th of May 1751, (O. S.) the foundation stone was laid by the Right Hon. Thomas Taylor, then Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin. Doctor Mosse continued to carry on the building, and raised money for that purpose by Lottery Schemes, and on his own credit, until he had expended thereon above 8000*l.* but in the year 1754 failing in a Scheme, which he expected would have enabled him to complete the building, he petitioned the House of Commons in 1755; a grant was in consequence made of 6000*l.* which enabled him to proceed in his undertaking until the Session following, when a further sum of 6000*l.* was granted for finishing the Hospital, and 2000*l.* for the Doctor's own use, as a reward for his services. In the year 1756, he obtained a Charter from his late Majesty, George II. incorporating a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen as guardians, and appointing himself Master of the Hospital during life.

ON

ON the 8th day of December 1757, it was opened by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and fifty-two poor Women great with child, who then attended for admittance, were received. From the day it was opened to the 31st of December 1779, the entire number of women admitted amounted to 15,011, of whom 588 went out not delivered. Delivered in the Hospital 14,423. Boys born 7727. Girls born 6931. 233 Women had twins, among whom, two had three children each. Children dead 2581. Still-born 730, and the number of Women who died 186; from which we find the proportion of males to females born to be as 9 to 8. Children dying under 20 days old, as 1 to about $5\frac{1}{2}$. Children still-born, as 1 to 20. Women having twins, as 1 to 62. Women dying in child-bed, as 1 to 77.

THE expences of the Hospital are defrayed principally by the receipts of the Rotunda, by which is cleared, after deducting the expences about 400*l.* annually; by the collections in the Chapel, which amount to above 200*l.* and
by

by balls in the Rotunda in Winter, besides considerable benefactions, which made the entire receipts for the year 1779, amount to the sum of 1159*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* in which year, 1064 Women were admitted into the Hospital. From this it appears that the expence of each Woman and her child, is about 1*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* including salaries, repairs, &c. The number of Women has of late been constantly increafing, and the fund, kept up in a great measure by the particular attention and extenfive influence of the Rev. Dean Bayly, Archdeacon of Dublin, one of the Governors of the Hospital.

THE Lying-in-Hospital is esteemed by the best judges to be an excellent piece of architecture, and is admired for the beauty of its proportions: The colonade at each fide, and the steeple, is in a good stile. The interior parts are extremely well disposed. The Chapel is particularly admired for the elegance of the Stucco ornaments with which it is enriched. The wards for the women are very convenient. Adjoining to the east colonade is the Rotunda, one of the noblest and most magnificent circular rooms in the British dominions:

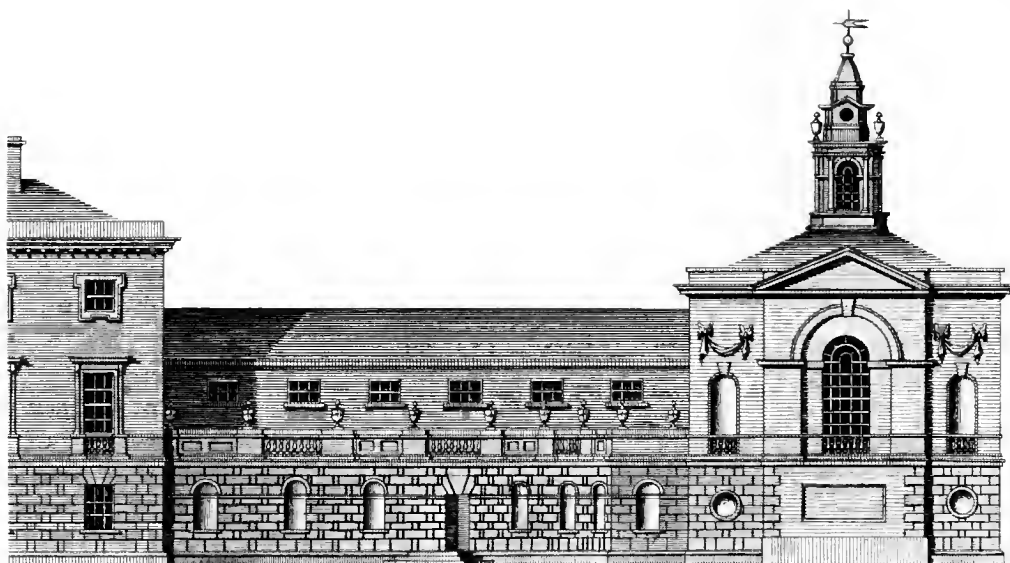
The wall inside is decorated by a number of fluted Corinthian pilasters ; between them are windows ornamented in a fine stile, and beneath are recesses between the pedestals of the pilasters ; at one side a grand Orchestra. Through the Rotunda is a passage to the Garden, at the rear of the Hospital, wherein is a fine Bowling-green, with beautiful walks and shrubberies. The Rotunda and Garden is open three evenings in the week, when there is an excellent concert of vocal and instrumental music : At such times and on Sunday evenings, when there is no concert, there is a numerous and brilliant assembly of the first people in the City.

SINCE the death of Doctor Mosse, there has been an election every seven years for a Master of the Hospital, who has two Assistants, and a number of Pupils. The present Master is Doctor Frederick Jebb.



THE EAST FRONT of the BLUE COAT HOSPITAL.

Published according to Act of Parliament's Feb 1729



Isaac Taylor sculp.

30 Feet

AT HOSPITAL.

1779.

T H E

B L U E - C O A T H O S P I T A L,

O R

F R E E - S C H O O L O F K I N G C H A R L E S I I.

WAS originally situated in Queen-street, at the south east corner of Oxmantown-green, and was the first institution of the kind in Ireland. It was founded in 1670, by the contributions of the inhabitants of Dublin, together with other benefactions, King Charles the II. gave them a Charter, with a grant of that piece of ground on which the building stands. It was at first intended for the reception and support of the aged and infirm poor of the City, as well as of their children ; but the Governors, finding their fund inadequate to the original design, thought proper about the year 1680, to receive boys only ; and from that time, as their revenues encreased, they have enlarged their number from thirty or forty, to one hundred and seventy their present number, and the annual income for their support is about 2000*l.* of which
250*l.*

250*l.* is granted by the City of Dublin. The real estate is now near 1000*l.* but in a few years, when the present leases expire, it will be considerably augmented. The remainder depending on casual benefactions, cannot be exactly ascertained.

THE children admitted are to be the sons of reduced freemen, who have the preference of all others, except ten on the foundation of Henry Osborne, Esq; and twenty on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, Esq; besides two which the Minister of the parish of St. Werburgh has the privilege of appointing, agreeable to the will of Mr. James Southwell, who bequeathed 436*l.* to the Hospital. They are maintained, cloathed and educated, and when properly qualified, put apprentice to Protestant masters; with each boy is paid the sum of 5*l.* as a fee. They are dieted in the most plain, wholesome, and regular manner. As to their education, they are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetick, and when they have made a sufficient progress therein, are bound apprentice as before-mentioned. The Corporation of Merchants support a Mathematical school in the Hospital, for the
the

the instruction of ten boys in navigation, who are to be put apprentice to Merchants or Captains of ships, for the sea-service. The children attend divine service regularly every day : This, together with their being carefully instructed in the principles of religion, creates such an early habit of piety, as gives the fairest prospect of their becoming virtuous and useful members of the community. It is observable, that the boys of this Hospital generally prove sober, honest and diligent apprentices, and many of them have become respectable citizens, which is, no doubt, to be attributed to their having been thus early instructed in, and accustomed to, the duties of religion, and laid under the necessary restraints, whereby they are secured from the dangers arising from corrupt company, and the consequent vices, observable in boys abandoned to their own discretion.

THE old building, though capacious and convenient, had in its exterior appearance but little to recommend it, and having of late years been in a state of decay, it was judged necessary to rebuild it ; for which purpose, they chose a piece of ground in Oxmantown-green, at a small distance

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from .

from the old one, and almost adjoining the east side of the Barracks, on which they are now erecting the beautiful edifice, represented in the annexed view.

THE first stone of the new building, was laid by his Excellency the Earl of Harcourt, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the 16th of June 1773; and the center part of it was immediately proceeded upon and finished; it contains apartments for the principal Officers, and their servants, a Committee-room, Record-room, and a handsome Board-room for the Governors to meet in. The front is enriched in the center, by four Ionic columns, supporting a pediment; over this the steeple rises to the height of one hundred and thirty feet from the ground, and is enriched by Corinthian and Composite pilasters, in the most elegant stile. On one side of this building stands the Chapel, and on the other the School, forming two beautifully proportioned wings. The Chapel which forms the north wing, is sixty-five feet long, thirty-two feet six inches broad, and thirty-two feet high. The School (forming the south wing) is of the same length

length and breadth as the Chapel, and twenty feet high, over which, apartments were originally intended for the School-master and his family, but at present it is one open room, twelve feet high, and proposed for a temporary dormitory for the boys, until their sleeping rooms can be accomplished in the rere, agreeable to the first design : This whole front extends three hundred and sixty feet. Adjoining the wings, and not represented in the view, are the two gateways, one of which leads to the School, and different offices in the rere, and the other to the Chapel. Both the wings are united to the center building, by handsome circular walls, ornamented with a balustrade and niches. The principal steeple in the center, when compleated, and the turrets on the wings, must add much to the beautiful appearance of this building as a public work, and reflect a great deal of honour on the abilities of the architect, Mr. Thomas Ivory.

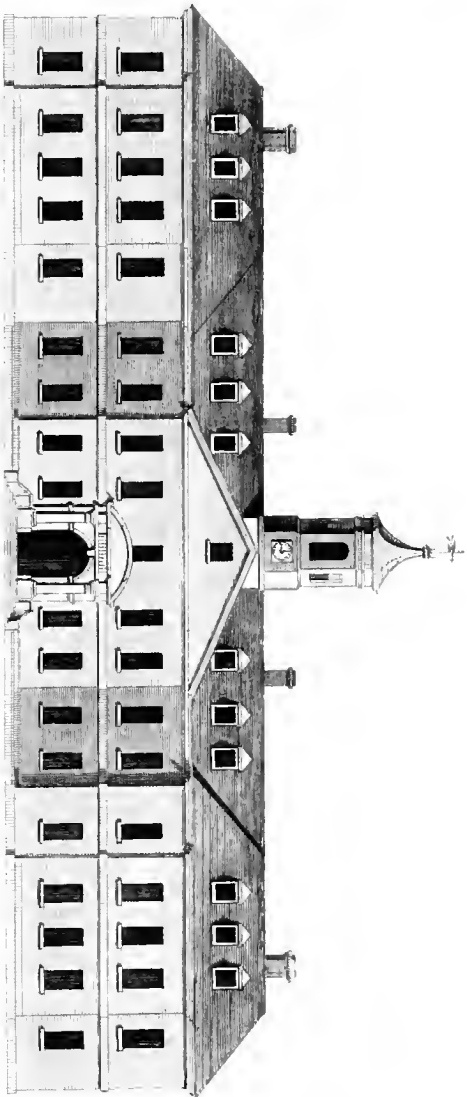
THE expences of the building has already amounted to 16,000*l.* and it is expected that 4000*l.* more will complete it. A handsome Bowling-green, is intended at the rere, between this building and the Barrack.

S T E E-

STEEVENS' s - HOSPITAL.

DOCTOR Steevens, late a Physician of Dublin, in 1710, bequeathed his real estate of 660*l.* *per ann.* to his sister Grizelda Steevens during her life; and after her decease, vested it in trustees for erecting and endowing an Hospital near Dublin, for the relief and maintenance of curable poor persons, and to be called Steevens's Hospital.

MRS. Steevens, becoming possessed of the estate, was desirous of seeing her brother's intention executed; and, soon after his death, purchased the ground at the west end of James's-street where it now stands. In 1720 she began the building on a much more extensive plan, than the original fund would support, but was assisted by several considerable bequests and benefactions, which enabled her to complete two thirds of the building in July 1733 when the Hospital was
opened



Extends 208 Feet.

STEVENS' HOSPITAL.

Published according to Act of Parliament. March 1879.

Printed by Wm. L. Allen.

London: 1879.

opened, and wards were furnished for the reception of 40 patients, who were admitted in the year 1734.

AN Act of Parliament was obtained in 1730, appointing twenty-three Governors, and their successors, to be a body politic and corporate for ever, with power to purchase lands of inheritance to the amount of 2000*l. per ann.* to have a common seal, to sue and be sued, and to make leases.

A third of the Hospital remaining unfinished, the Governors opened a subscription which brought in near 1400*l.* and as Mrs. Steevens continued to pay 450*l. per ann.* the building was soon compleated, and is, at present, a spacious square, with an area in the center, and round it is a piazza that leads to the different parts of the building, which is capable of receiving three hundred patients.

AN estimate has been formed, whereby it is computed that 200*l.* will endow a bed for ever, providing necessaries and proper attendance for

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one

one patient ; and there are seven such beds in the Hospital, besides others supported during pleasure, by several ladies and gentlemen.

FOR some years, there have been supported in the Hospital, about seventy decayed housekeepers, tradesmen, servants of both sexes, and labourers, which at 10*l.* each, makes 700*l.* *per ann.* From the 30th of Sept. 1778, to the 30th of Sept. 1779, the number of patients admitted, amounted to 671, of whom 627 were *cured*, 9 incurable, 13 irregular, and 30 died ; besides 80 which remained in the Hospital the 30th of Sept. 1779. There are also externs, who attend for advice and medicines, but, as there cannot be a registry kept of them, 'tis difficult to compute their number.

THE Governors of the Hospital are impowered, by Act of Parliament, to elect officers, &c. to continue during pleasure ; to punish servants and patients for misbehaviour ; also to make bye-laws, rules and orders, for the good government, &c. of the Hospital.

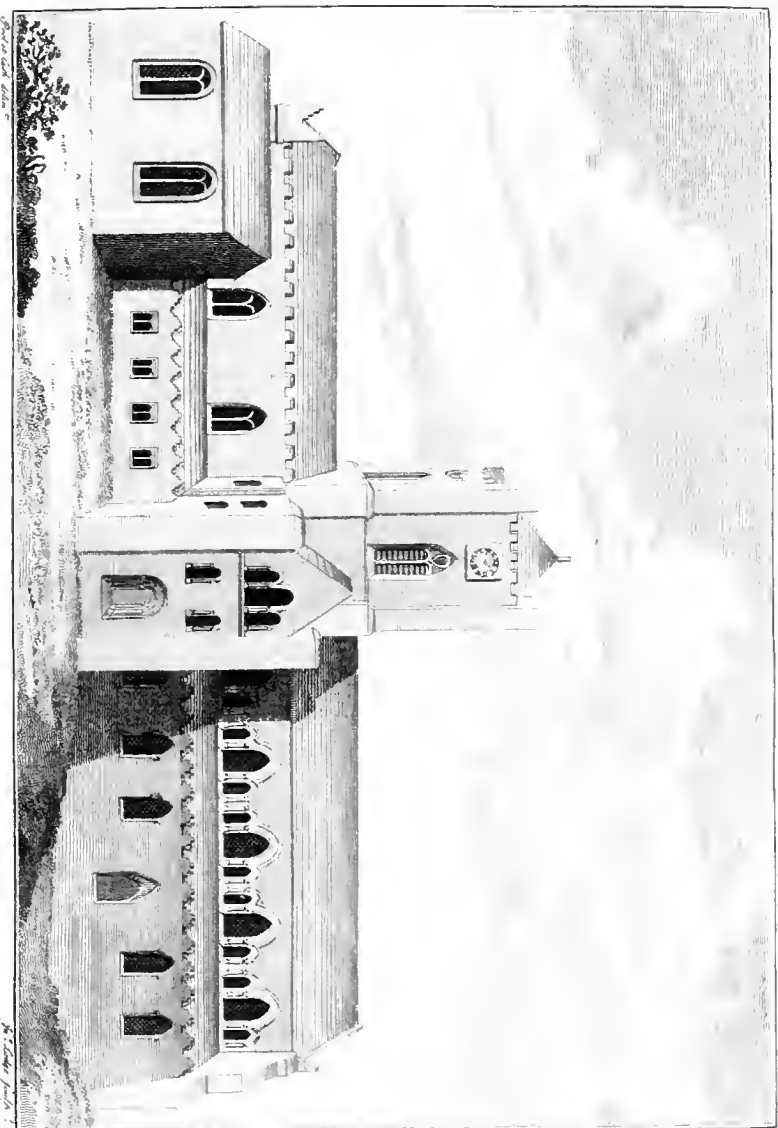
IN

DOCTOR Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, and Mrs. Esther Johnson, left legacies to this Hospital, by which a genteel appointment is provided for the Chaplain, who is obliged to reside in the house.

IF the Governors were possessed of such an estate as they are empowered to purchase, there can be no doubt but, by their œconomy, they would be able to maintain three hundred patients, the Hospital being built to receive that number; and, according to the opinion of several gentlemen who have been abroad, it is not only commodious, but is kept as clean as any Hospital of the kind in Europe.

T H E
CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST-CHURCH,
OR THE
B L E S S E D T R I N I T Y.

SITRICUS the son of Amlave, King of the Ostmen of Dublin, and Donat, Bishop of Dublin, built this church for Secular Canons, in the middle of the city, about the year 1038, but Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, changed these Secular Canons into Canons Regular, of the Order of Arras, about the year 1163. After the church was finished, Donat built an episcopal palace near it, in the place where the deanry-house formerly stood, now the scite of the Four Courts, in which the Judges sit for the administration of justice. Donat built also St. Michael's chapel; which his successor, Richard Talbot, some



CATHEDRAL of CHRIST CHURCH.

Published according to the Parliament, March 1779.

some ages after converted into a parochial church: He also, besides the nave and wings of the cathedral, erected from the foundation the chapel of St. Nicholas, on the north side of the church. Laurence, Archbishop of Dublin, Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Strigul, Robert Fitz-Stephens, and Raymond le Gros, undertook to enlarge this church, and at their own charges built the choir, the steeple, and two chapels; one dedicated to St. Edmond, King and Martyr, and to St. Mary, called the White, and the other to St. Laud. We find also another chapel * in this church, in the south Aile adjoining to the choir, first dedicated to the Holy Ghost, but afterwards to Archbishop Laurence after his canonization, and called St. Laurence O'Toole's Chapel.

THE prior and convent of this church had antiently a cell of three canons in the diocese of Armagh, endowed with the churches of St. Mary of Drumsalin (where they had their residence and served the cure) and of Philipf-

X

ton-

* ARCHIVES of CHRIST-CHURCH.

ton-Nugent, with the chapels annexed ; but, about the year 1250, they were suppressed by Albert, Archbishop of Armagh.

THE prior of the cathedral of Christ-church, while it continued a regular Community, had a seat and suffrage in Parliament, among the Spiritual Peers ; but, in the year 1541, while Archbishop Brown was in possession of the See of Dublin, King Henry the VIII. converted the priory and convent of the cathedral of the Holy Trinity, into a deanry and chapter. This new foundation consisted of a Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer and six Vicars-choral. Robert Castle, alias Painfwick, the last Prior, was made the first Dean of it : And the King confirmed to them their antient estates and immunities. Archbishop Brown, *anno* 1544, erected three Prebends in this church, viz. St. Michael's, St. Michan's, and St. John's : From the time of these alterations, it hath generally borne the name of Christ-church, tho' before called the church of the Blessed Trinity.

IN the year 1559, during the Administration of Thomas, Earl of Suffex, the Parliament was held in Christ-church, in a room called the Common-house (perhaps the House of Commons) as appears by a statute 29th of Henry VI. where a Petition from the Seneschal of the Liberty of Wexford, and from the Sovereign of Wexford, was read in Parliament, directed to the Earl of Kildare, Lord-Deputy, to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, and to the Commons of the said Parliament, in the Common-house within the cathedral of the Holy Trinity, as Christ-church was anciently called.

KING Edward VI. added six Priests, and two Choristers or Singing Boys, to whom he assigned a pension of 45*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per ann.* English money, payable out of the Exchequer during pleasure; Queen Mary confirmed this pension, and granted it in perpetuity. In this foundation, King James I. made some alterations; so that now there is a Dean, Chantor, Chancellor and three Prebendaries, viz. St. John's, St. Michael's and St. Michans', besides six Vicars-

cars-choral and four Choristers: He also ordained, that the Archdeacon of Dublin should have a stall in the choir, and a voice and seat in the chapter, in all capitular acts relating to the said church.

THE present appearance of this building, is a convincing evidence of its antiquity, as it hath undergone very few alterations since it was first built, the re-building the south side of the nave, which fell down in the year 1562, being the only material one; the following inscription on the new wall, is placed to commemorate that accident.

THE : RIGIHT : HONORABL : T : ERL : OF
 : SVSSEX : L : LEVNTNT. THIS : WAL : FEL :
 DOWN : IN : AN : 1562 × THE : BILDING : OF
 : THIS : WAL : WAS : IN : AN : 1562.

As a further evidence, the following inscription appears, immediately over an ancient piece of statuary, representing a man in armour, with part of a female figure at his side, both lying extended on a block of stone about two feet high,

high, and are said to be the statues of Strongbow, and his wife Eva. *

THIS : AVNCEYENT : MONVMENT : OF : RYCHARD : STRANGBOWE : CALLED :
COMES : STRANGVLENSIS : LORD : OF : CHEPSTO : AND : OGNV : THE : FYRST
: AND : PRINCYPALL : INVADER : OF : IRLAND : 1169 : QVI : OBIIT : 1177 : THE
: MONVMENT : WAS : BROCKEN : BY : THE : FALL : OF : THE : ROFF : AND :
BODVE : OF : CHRISTES : CHVRCHE : IN : AN : 1562 : AND : SET : VP : AGAYNE
: AT : THE : CHARGYS : OF : THE : RIGHT : HONORABLE : SR : HENIRI :
SYDNEY : KNYGHT : OF : THE : NOBLE : ORDER : L : PRESIDENT : OF :
WAILES : L : DEPVTY : OF : IRLAND : 1570.

THERE are some other ancient inscriptions in this church, capable of gratifying the curiosity of an antiquarian. In the nave are two beautiful modern monuments, one erected to the memory of Lord Chancellor Bowes, who died in 1767; the other to Thomas Prior, Esq; and near the Communion Table is a monument erected to the memory of the late Earl of Kildare, who died in 1743, of these three monuments we have given representations and seperate descriptions.

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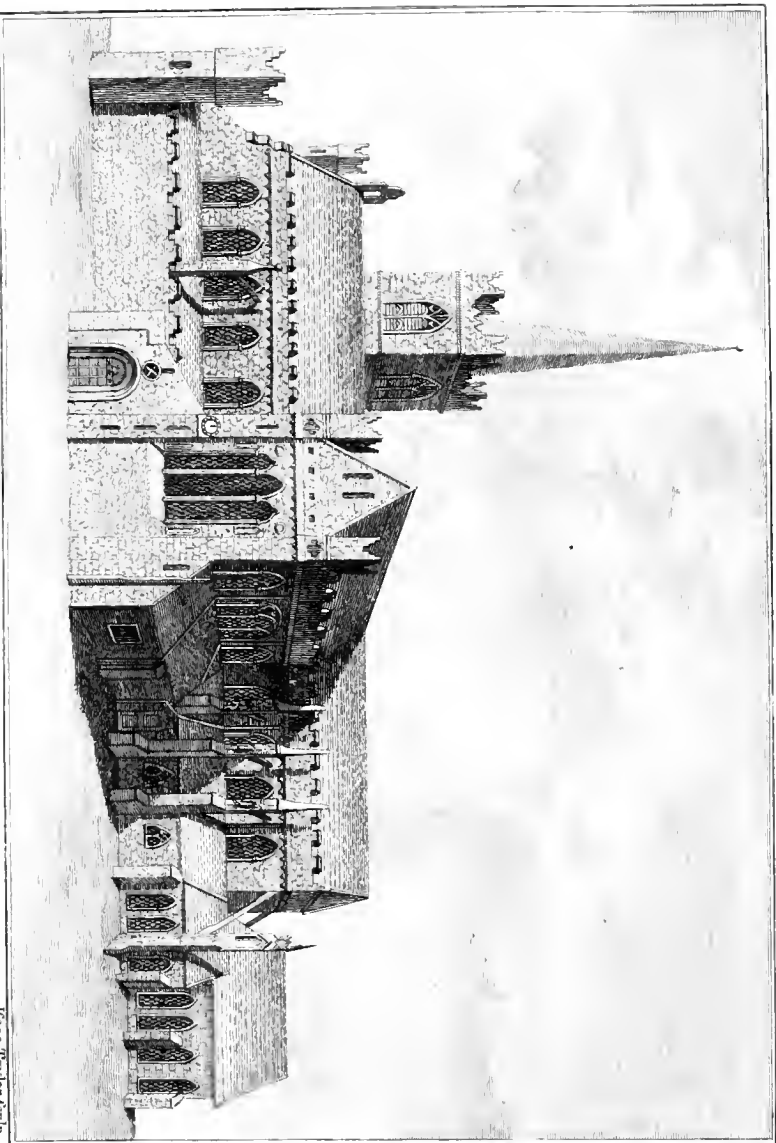
ST. PA-

* ACCORDING to a MSS. in Marsh's Library it is the tomb of Thomas Earl of Desmond, who was beheaded in Drogheda, *anno* 1464, and brought from thence to Christ's-church, on Strongbow's tomb being destroyed by the fall of the roof in 1562.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

WHERE the cathedral of St. Patrick is erected, John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, demolished an old parochial church, which stood in that place, and was said to have been founded by St. Patrick, and in the room of it erected and endowed the present building in the south suburbs of the city, about the year 1190; in which he placed thirteen Prebendaries; which number was afterwards increased to twenty-two, of whom three were added by Archbishop Ferings.

HENRY de Londres, or the Londoner, Archbishop Comyn's next successor, erected this church, which was collegiate in its first constitution, into a cathedral, and constituted William Fitz-Guy the first Dean of it, and appointed a Chantor, Chancellor, and Treasurer, to whom he



Pool & Cuth del.

Ilseas Taylor sculp.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Published according to Act of Parliament 1778.

he allotted lands and rectories, and made them conformable to the rules of the church of Sarum; so that now the chapter of this church is composed of twenty six members, viz. the Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon of Dublin, Archdeacon of Glandelagh, Prebendaries of Cullen, Kilmatalway, Swords, Yago, St. Audeon, Clonmethan, Tymothan, Castlenock, Malahithart, Tipper, Monmahanock, Howth, Rathmichael, Wicklow, Maynooth, Taf-fagard, Dunlavan, Tipperkevin, Donaghmore in Omayl and Stagonyl. Of which number the Prebend of Cullen is united to the Archbishoprick, and the revenues of that of Tymothan were swallowed up, and became lay fee in the time of Archbishop Loftus, the title still continuing.

FULK de Saundford, one the successors of Archbishop Londres, is said to have built St. Mary's chapel in this church, that in the year 1271, he was buried in it, and his statue set over his monument; yet some think that this chapel was erected long before his days. It is now set apart for the use of the French Protestants,

testants, under the yearly acknowledgement of twelve pence, who have therein divine service according to the usage of the church of Ireland.

THOMAS Minot, Archbishop of Dublin, rebuilt part of the cathedral which had been destroyed by an accidental fire; he also built the steeple about the year 1370, and from thence took occasion to use in his seal the device of a Bishop holding a steeple in his hand; and by a legacy bequeathed by Doctor Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, a lofty spire of stone was erected on the steeple in 1750. Archbishop Talbot instituted six petty Canons and as many Choristers in this church.

THE monuments here, are more numerous than in the cathedral of Christ-church, but inferior in point of workmanship: In the nave is one to the memory of Doctor Smyth, Archbishop of Dublin, of which we have given a representation and separate description; opposite to it is a neat monument for Dr. Marsh, formerly Archbishop of this See, who left a nobler

nobler and more useful memorial of himself than marble, a valuable library ; which, together with part of his estate, for the maintenance of a librarian, he bequeathed to the public. This library is always open to the studious.

IN the same nave are three inscriptional slabs of black marble, one to the memory of a faithful servant of Dean Swift's ; another lately erected to that of Mrs. Johnson, the celebrated Stella ; and the third over the Dean, with the following epitaph, written by himself, and very expressive of that habit of mind, which his own disappointments, and the oppressions of his country had produced.

Hic depositum est Corpus
 JONATHAN SWIFT, S. T. D.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis
Decani,
Ubi sæva Indignatio
Uterius
Cor lacerare nequit.
Abi Viator
Et imitare, si poteris,
Strenuum pro virili
Libertatis Vindicatorem.
 Obiit 19^o. Die Mensis Octobris
 A. D. 1745. Anno Ætatis 78^o.

OVER the monument was lately placed his bust in marble, sculptured by Cunningham, and esteemed a good likeness; it is the gift of T. T. Faulkner, Esq; nephew and successor of the late Alderman George Faulkner, Swift's Bookseller, and the original publisher of most of his works.

IN the Choir are several monuments of an older date; the principal is that of the family of Boyle, Earl of Cork, on which is placed near twenty figures, cut in wood, and erected in the year 1629. In the Chapter-room, is a black slab over the Duke of Schomberg, who fell at the battle of the Boyne, with an inscription by Swift, concluding with a severe stricture upon his relations, who refused to raise any sepulchral monument to his name, *plus potuit fama virtutis apud alienos quam sanguinis proximitas apud suos.*

ST. WER-



FRONT of ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH.

Published according to Act of Parliament, January 1st 1779.

ST. WERBURGH'S - CHURCH.

WAS originally built at a very early period ; the first notice taken of it in the annals of Dublin, is in A. D. 1301, when it was accidentally burned, together with a great part of the City ; it was again burned in the year 1754, and was repaired in its present beautiful form in the year 1759.

THE external appearance of this church forms one of the principal ornaments of the City, in the center of which it is situated, in a street of the same name, and fronts to the west. The elevation of the front, represented in the annexed engraving, displays both elegance and delicacy, and is perfect in its proportions ; the first story is ornamented by six Ionic pilasters, with their entablature, a grand entrance in the Doric order, and two side doors ; the second story is in the Corinthian order, crowned by a pediment, a large window lights the loft,
from

from whence an excellent sett of bells are rung, which are placed in the attic story; here the steeple assumes the form of a square, enriched at each side by two Composite pilasters, with their pedestals and entablatures, and in the center a clock. This entablature is crowned with pedestal work, supporting an urn on each of the angles, that surrounds the base of the spire; the height of the steeple and spire is one hundred and sixty feet, the spire is extremely elegant, and has a light appearance; at some distance from the base it is formed into an octagon, and supported entirely by eight rusticated columns in the Composite order, a gilt ball terminates the whole. The spire was erected in the year 1768, and the expences, amounting to 913*l.* were defrayed by a bequest of Sir Philip Hoby, Bart. Minister of St. Werburgh's parish, who left 1083*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for that purpose, and the remainder to contribute towards erecting an Organ.

THE interior parts are in no respect inferior to the external appearance, a noble simplicity reigns throughout, and inspires awful sentiments,
---it

---it is capacious. An extensive range of entire pilasters in the Doric order, with their entablature, supports a gallery, in which is one of the most elegant Organs in the City, which cost 400 guineas : Under the Organ, is a seat for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (the Castle being in the parish) which they seldom use, as there is a private chapel belonging to the Castle. The altar-piece is ornamented in a fine style by a range of Ionic columns, with suitable compartments, elegant festoons of flowers, and ornamental drapery, worked in plaister of Paris.

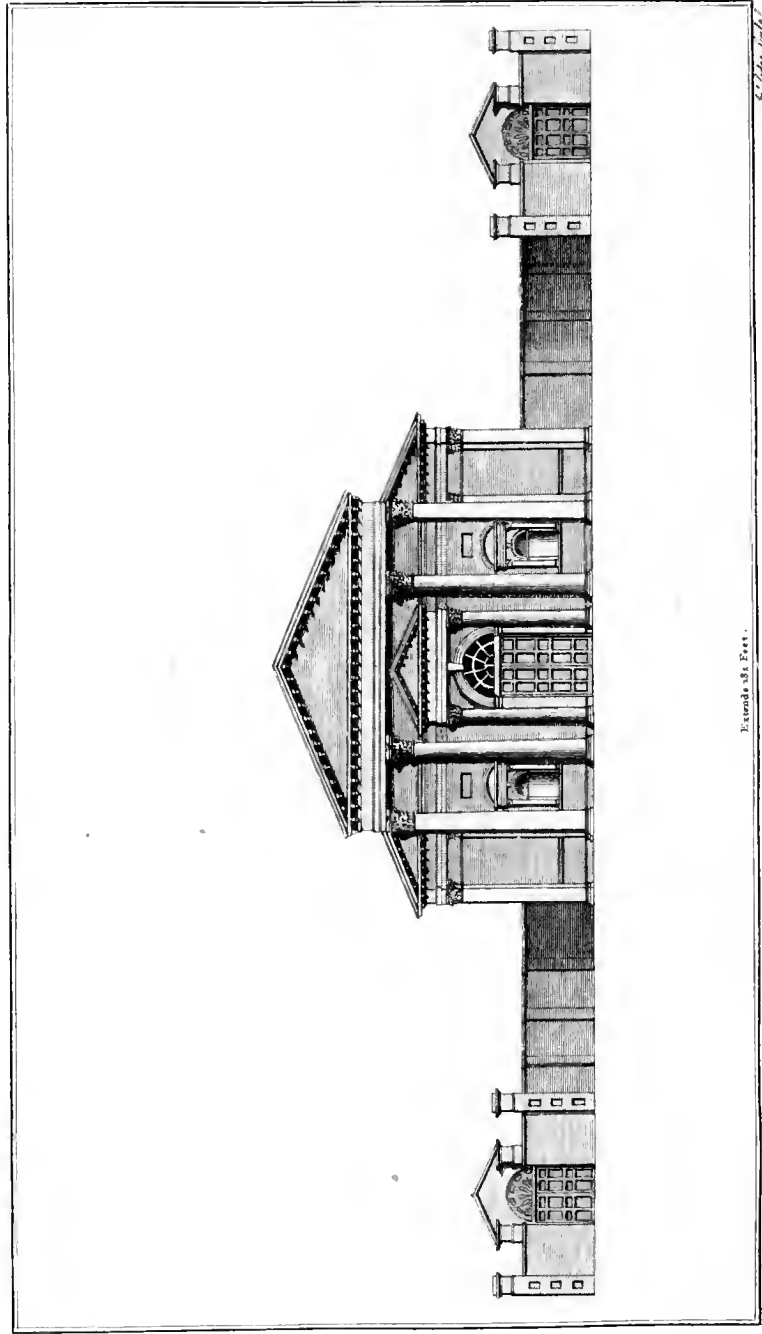
THE roof is justly esteemed a master-piece of carpenter's work. Under the church, are subterraneous vaults for cemeteries. Belonging to the parish is a charity-school, wherein twenty-eight boys, and sixteen girls, are cloathed and educated.

S T. T H O M A S ' s - C H U R C H.

ST. Thomas's-church is situated at the west side of Marlborough-street, and opposite Gloucester-street, to which it forms an elegant termination. The building was begun in the year 1758, and took four years in completing, being finished, opened, and consecrated in the year 1762 : It was designed by and built under the inspection of Mr. John Smith, Architect.

THE front of the church, is an elegant composition of Roman and Grecian architecture ; two pilasters and two three-quarter columns in the Composite order, of excellent workmanship, support an * entablature and pediment. In the
center

* AT present the entablature is finished no higher than the architrave, we have taken the liberty of finishing it, and adding a pediment : This addition was quite necessary, and it is presumed the building will not be left much longer without it.



Fronts of St. Thomas's Church.

FRONT OF ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

Published according to Act of Parliament, March 2^d 1779.

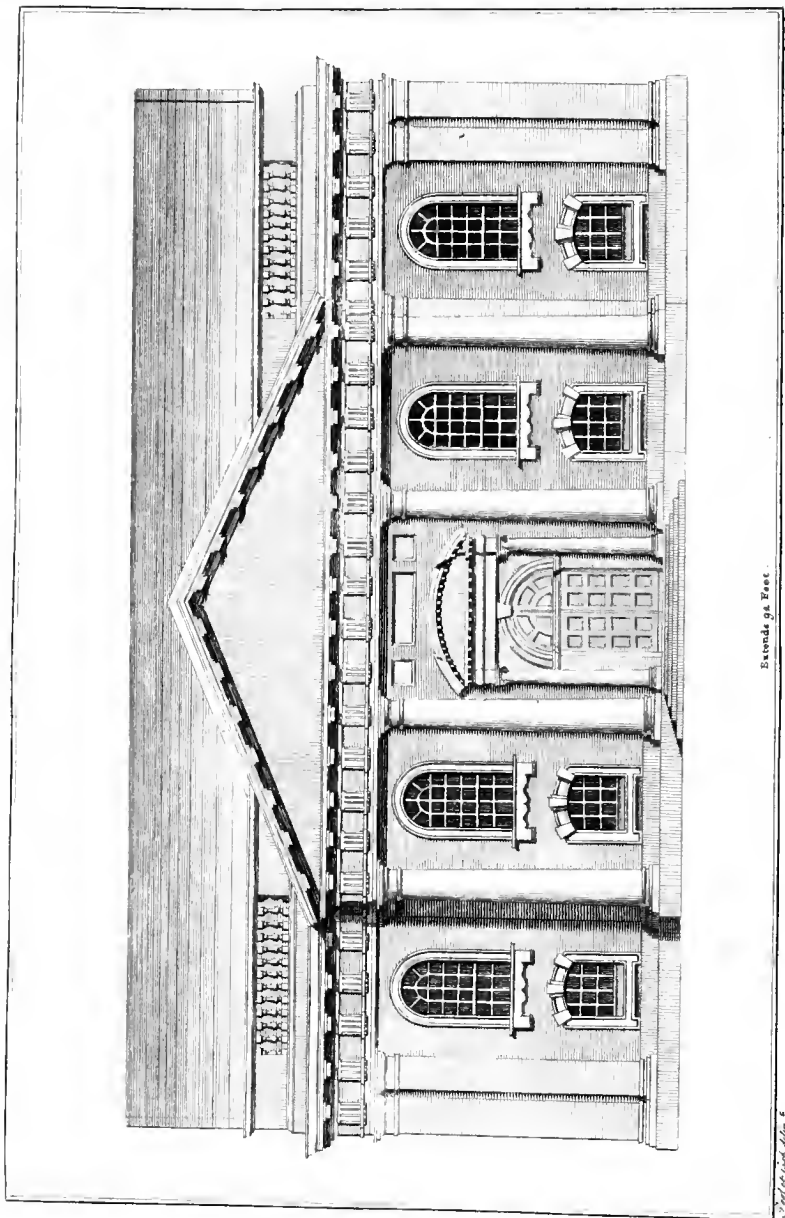
Printed by J. Smith.

Printed at the end of the volume.

center of the front between the columns is a grand Corinthian door, with an angular pediment; the Corinthian entablature is continued at each side from the door to the extremity of the building, where it terminates at each side with a Corinthian pilaster, and a half pilaster in the return; these support a half pediment, which meets the architrave of the Composite entablature, and forms (tho' a part of the front) the appearance of two wings; the mouldings of the Corinthian entablature, continued between the Composite columns, have no projection except in the door: Between each pilaster and column, the space is filled by a niche, ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and crowned by a pediment. Connected to the front by a circular wall, are two advanced gates, built in a handsome stile, with pediments, and square pillars pannelled; these gates form elegant and well-proportioned wings to the body of the building, and make the entire extent of the front, one hundred and eighty-two feet.

THE inside of the church is extremely well designed, and decorated by columns of the Corinthian

Corinthian order, which support the gallery : The Communion-table, is also enriched by columns in the same order, which rise to the ceiling, and whose cornice is continued throughout the inside : On the opposite side of the church, the same order is observed : In the middle intercolumniation of which, enclosed by a niche, is a handsome Organ. In general the ornaments are numerous though not crowded, and the stucco work is particularly admired. Belonging to this parish is a charity-school for female children.



Extends 92 Feet

Engraved by J. H. Stiles

FRONT OF ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH.

Published according to Act of Parliament, March 1. 1779.

ST. CATHARINE'S - CHURCH.

ST. Catharine's-church is situated on the south side of Thomas-street; it was originally built in the year 1105, and rebuilt in its present form in the year 1769, according to the design of Mr. John Smith, who was the Architect to several other of our public buildings.

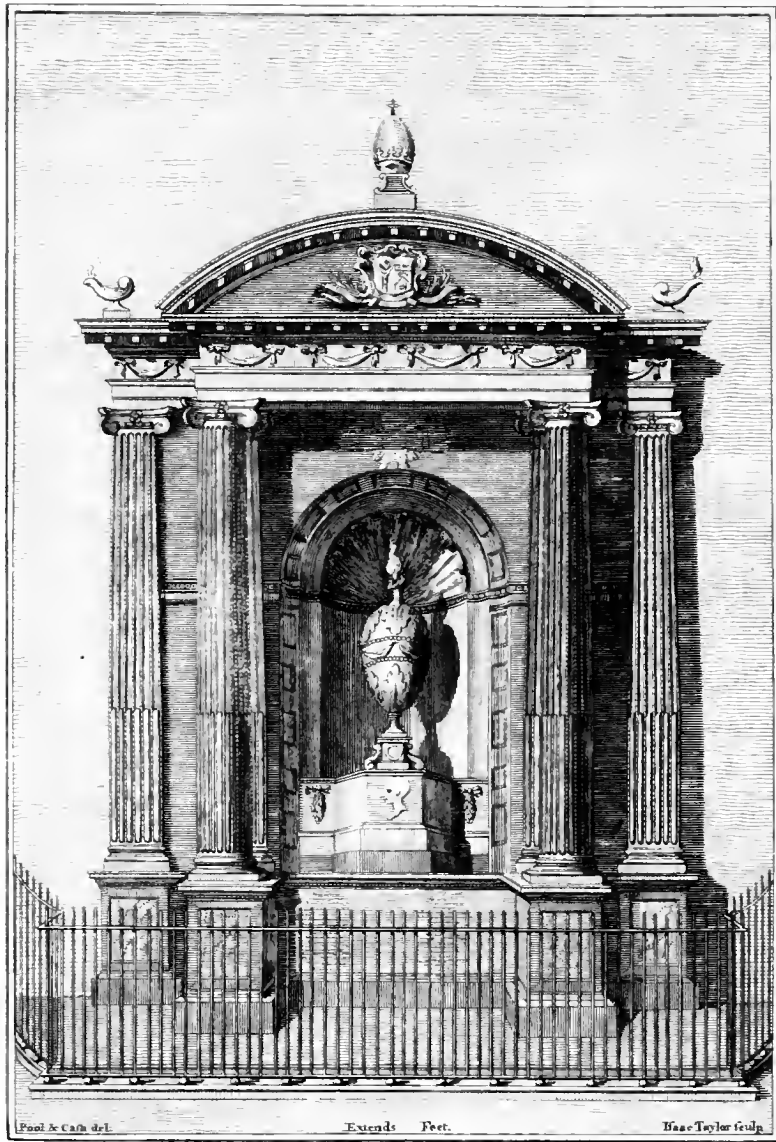
THE front is built of stone, in the Doric order; four semi-columns, with their entablature enriched by triglyphs, support a noble pediment in the center; at each side, the entablature is continued the entire length of the front, and is supported at each of the extremities by two pilasters; in the center of the front, between the columns, is a handsome Ionic arched door, with a circular pediment, and in the intermediate space, between the columns and pilasters, is a range of large circular headed windows, neatly ornamented, and judiciously proportioned; on the entablature, at each side of the pediment, is a handsome stone balustrade. The

B b

front

front extends ninety-two feet, and in general possesses a massive and correct simplicity, extremely well calculated for the foundation of a more lofty superstructure.

AT the west end of the church, there is a building connected with it, of rusticated stone, which at present serves for a belfry; the representation of it is purposely omitted in the annexed view, as it would only injure the general appearance of the front, and destroy the agreeable effect, which the uniformity of the rest of the building produces. The interior parts are solid and convenient : Eight Corinthian pilasters rise from the gallery to support the roof, and in the center of the gallery is a handsome organ. The Communion-table is decorated by Composite columns, interspersed with stucco ornaments : The rest of the church is embellished in a plain neat stile. At each side of the organ is a small gallery for the charity children, educated by the parish.



ARCHB^H SMITH'S MONUMENT,
in St Patrick's Cathedral.

Published according to Act of Parliament 1778.

M E M O I R S

O F

DOCTOR ARTHUR SMYTH,
ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

DOCTOR Arthur Smyth, was the eighth son of Doctor Thomas Smyth, Bishop of Limerick, and was born in that City the 19th of February, 1706. He began his studies in Trinity College, Dublin, and finished them in the University of Oxford: He first travelled on account of his ill state of health, and afterwards as governor to the Marquis of Hartington, afterwards Duke of Devonshire.

HIS rise to the highest ecclesiastical orders was gradual: He was made Dean of Raphoe, in the year 1743, and next year advanced to the Deanery of Derry. In the year 1753, he was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduah ;

duah ; Bishop of Meath in 1765, and Archbishop of Dublin in 1766.

HE was mild and humane in his temper, of primitive manners, and the utmost candour, patient under the most racking pains, which he endured for a long time, 'till he resigned his soul into the hands of his Creator, the 14th of December 1771, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

HIS Grace married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Bonfoy, of Abbot-Ribton, in the county of Huntingdon, Esq; who died without issue, the 14th of July, 1771, (just six months before her husband) aged fifty-seven.

THE monument represented in the annexed plate, is situated in the nave of St. Patrick's-cathedral, and was erected to his memory by his surviving brothers, Charles and Edward Smyth. *

IT

* THIS gentleman died in an advanced age on the 19th of November 1778, universally lamented : He was an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians, Dublin : His great abilities in his profession were only excelled by the eminent virtues of his mind.

It is of the Ionic order, and consists of two columns and four pilasters, with their pedestals and entablature, crowned by a circular pediment, which is filled by a shield bearing his Grace's arms; over the top of the pediment is a mitre. In a niche between the columns is an urn of Parian marble, highly enriched, supported by a pedestal, with a bas relief of his head. The whole was designed by Mr. John Smyth, and executed by Mr. Van Nost; the expence amounted to 1500*l*. On the pedestal which supports the columns is the following inscription.

H. S. E.

Reverendissimus ARTHURUS SMYTH, S. T. P.

Archi-Episcopus DUBLINIENSIS :

Reverendi admodum THOMÆ SMYTH, Episcopi LIMERICENSIS,

Filius natu octavus ;

Natus LIMERICI Die XIX. Feb. A. D. MDCCVI.

Studiis Academicis primum DUBLINII,

Deinde OXONII vacavit ;

Ubi præclarum ingenium optimis disciplinis instruxit,

Omniq[ue] liberali doctrinâ expolivit,

Gentes Europæ humanitate maximè excultas

Primò valetudinis causâ peregravit ;

C c

Simulq[ue]

Simulque adfectas corporis vires recepit,
 Integrum animi robur firmavit :
 Tum adscitus in contubernium Illustrissimi *Marchionis Hartingtonensis*,
 (Postea DEVONIÆ Ducis)
 Juvenem excellentissimum,
 Suâ ipsius indole ad omnem virtutem comparatum,
 Repetitâ eâdem peregrinatione, Præceptoris loco comitatus est ;
 Quem Virum Patria universa,
 Quem PRO-REGEM HIBERNIA, et dilexit, et admirata est ;
 Singulare sui seculi decus, eheu ! mox immaturâ morte extinctum.

Hoc præcipuè Patrono, quod ipsum in magnô laude ponendum,
 Ad summos in Ecclesia honores gradatim ascendit ;
 Ecclesiæ Rapotensis Decanus constitutus, A. D. MDCCXLIII,
 Anno insequenti ad Decanatum DERENSEM promotus,
 Episcopus CLONFERTENSIS et KILMAC-DUACENSIS translatus, A. D.

MDCCCLIII.

Deinde ad MIDENSEM, A. D. MDCCCLXV.
 Postremo ad Archi-Episcopatum DUBLINIENSEM evectus, A. D.

MDCCCLXVI.

Per omnem vitæ et honorum decursum
 Sui similis et semper idem ;
 Mitis, facilis, humanus, candidus,
 Moribus sanctissimis, primævâ integritate,
 Ipsa simplicitate, venerabilis.

Morbi supremi acerrimos cruciatus
 Tranquillitate et constantiâ vere Christianâ perpeffus,
 Animam placidè Deo reddidit
 Die XIV. Decembris, A. D. MDCCCLXXI.

Uxorem

Uxorem duxit feminam lætissimam
 ELIZABETHAM filiam NICOLAI BONFOY
 De ABBOT-RIETON in Comitatu HUNTINGTONENSI, Armigeri;
 Quæ sine prole obiit
 Die XIV. Julii, A. D. MDCCLXXI. Ætatis suæ LVII.

Fratri bene merenti, optimo, carissimo,
 CAROLUS et EDVARDUS SMYTH
 Ex Testamento Hæredes
 P.

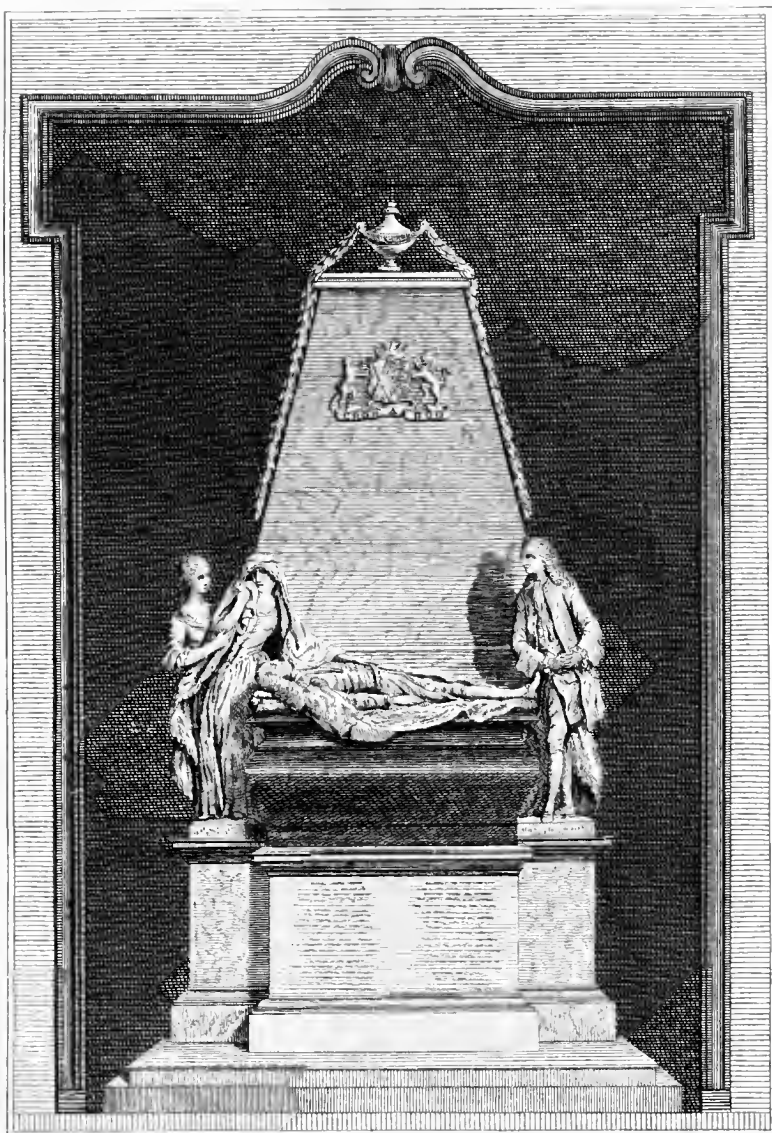
T H E

T H E
E A R L o f K I L D A R E ' s M O N U M E N T.

IS situated on the north side of the Communion-table, in Christ's-cathedral, and represents the relict of the deceased, with the late Earl, afterwards Duke of Leinster, and his sister, mourning over the body of their father; the figures are beautifully sculptured in white marble, by H. Cheere. On the pedestal is the following inscription.

To the Memory
of
ROBERT Earl of KILDARE,
The Nineteenth of that Title in Succession,
And in Rank the first Earl of Ireland.
He married the Lady MARIE O'BRYEN
Eldest Daughter of WILLIAM Earl of INCHQUIN;
By whom He had Issue Four Sons, and Eight Daughters:
Of which Number,
Only JAMES the Present Earl, and the Lady MARGARETTA
Survived Him.
Together with the Titles, He Inherited the Virtues
Of his Noble Ancestors,
And Adorned every Station He possessed.

Truth,



Pool et Caffi del.

Isaac Taylor sculp.

EARL OF KILDARE'S MONUMENT.

In the Cathedral of Christ's Church.

Published according to Act of Parliament March 1779.

EARL OF KILDARE'S MONUMENT. 101

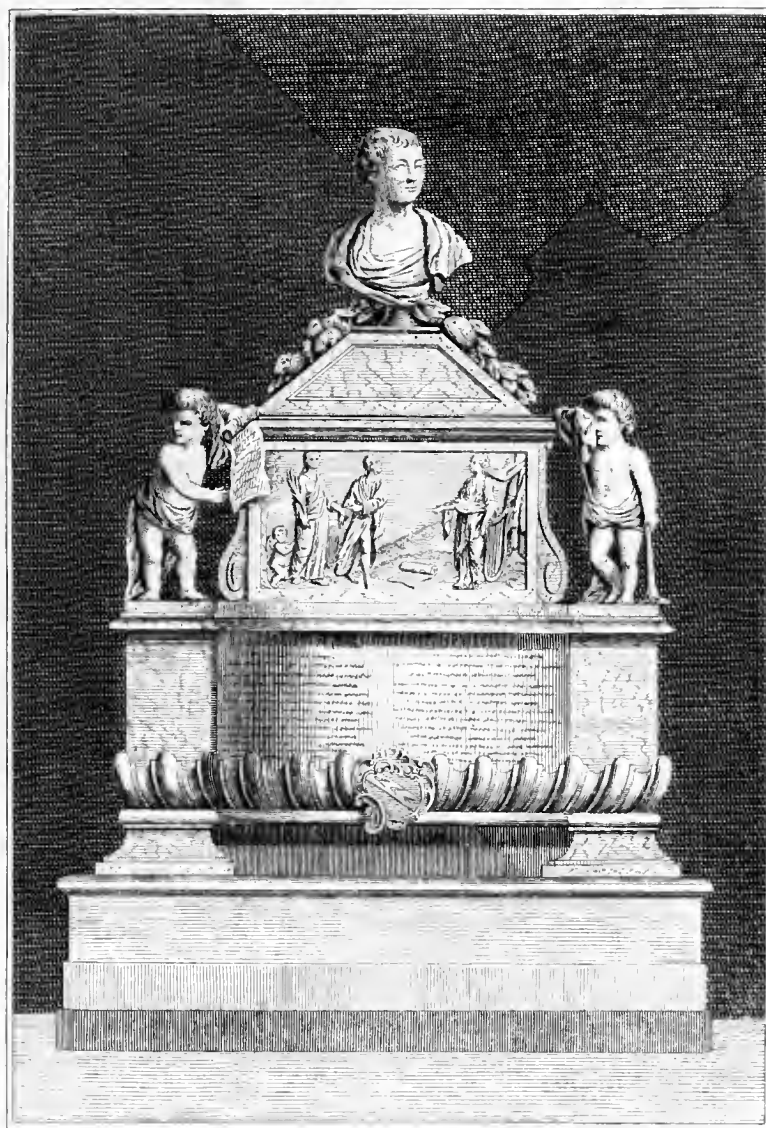
Truth, Honour and Justice,
Directed the Whole Course of His Life,
The Daily Devotions of His Family,
And the Publick Worship in the Church,
Were by His Regular Attendance
Cherished and Recommended.
Tho' possessed of A Great Estate,
He managed it with particular Prudence and Œconomy,
In order to give a freer Course to His Many and Great Charities.
He was a disinterested Lover of His Country,
Without any Affectation of Popularity :
And was Beloved of all, not because He fought it,
But because He Deserved it.
He Was
A Most Tender, and Affectionate Husband,
An Indulgent and Prudent Father,
A Sincere, and Steady Friend.
His Disconsolate Relict
In Testimony of Her Gratitude, and Affection,
And the better to Recommend to his Descendants
The Imitation of His Excellent Example,
Caused this Monument to be Erected ;
He Died the 20th Day of February,
A. D. 1743, in the 69th Year of His Age.

M E M O I R S

O F

THOMAS PRIOR, Esq;

THOMAS PRIOR was born about the year 1679, at Rathdowney, in the Queen's-county, the estate of his family since the middle of that century. He was educated in the University of Dublin, where he took his degree of Master of Arts, and was fellow student with Mr. George Berkely, afterwards the eminently good and learned Bishop of Cloyne. Mr. Prior being of a weak habit of body, declined entering into any of the learned professions, though well qualified to have shone in them, but entirely turned his thoughts and studies to promote the real happiness of his Country. In the year 1729, he published *the well-known List of the Absentees from Ireland*, in the close
of



Toole Cath del.

Isaac Taylor sculp.

PRIOR'S MONUMENT.

In the Cathedral of Christ's Church.

Published according to Act of Parliament March 26th 1779.

of which, he earnestly recommended the use of linen scarves at funerals ; Mr. Conolly, Speaker of the House of Commons, dying in the month of October following, his executors gave him a public funeral, and seizing this hint of Mr. Prior's, the numerous attendants thereon appeared with linen scarves of Irish manufacture; this effectually established that mode of burying; for this single article what obligations is not the kingdom under to Mr. Prior. He published also several tracts relative to our coin, linen manufacture, &c. He was the zealous promoter, the affectionate father of the Dublin Society, and for a series of years their indefatigable secretary. Every good and great man his cotemporary, honoured him with their esteem and friendship, particularly Philip, Earl of Chesterfield ; but contented with his own private fortune, the only use he made of this friendship was to procure from the late King, through the Earl's recommendation, a Charter of Incorporation for his darling child the Dublin Society, with a grant of 500*l.* *per ann.* for its better support. Having spent his whole life in the practice of every virtue that
graces

graces humanity, that distinguishes the patriot, and shews the true christian, he died, of a gradual decline, in Dublin, October the 21st, 1751, and was interred in the church of Rathdowney. Over his remains, on a neat monument of Kilkenny marble, ornamented with an urn and his family arms, is the following epitaph.

SACRED
To the Memory
of
THOMAS PRIOR, Esq;
Who spent a long Life
In unwearied endeavours
To promote
The welfare of his
NATIVE COUNTRY.

Every Manufacture,
Each Branch of Husbandry,
Will declare this Truth,
Every useful Institution,
Will lament
Its Friend and Benefactor.
He died
Alas! too soon for
Ireland,
October the 21st, 1751.
Aged 71.

THE beautiful monument represented in the annexed plate, is erected to his memory in the nave of Christ-church, Dublin; the inscription on it came from the elegant pen of Bishop Berkeley, *the friend of Mr. Prior, and the friend of Mankind.*

Memoriæ

Memoriæ Sacrum

THOMÆ PRIOR,

Viri, si quis unquam alius, de Patria

Optime meriti ;

Qui, cum prodesse mallet quam conspici,

Nec in senatum cooptatus,

Nec consiliorum aulæ particeps,

Nec ullo publico munere insignitus,

Rem tamen publicam

Mirifice auxit et ornavit

Auspiciis, consiliis, labore indefesso :

Vir innocuus, probus, pius ;

Partium studiis minime addictus,

De re familiari parum sollicitus,

Cum civium commoda unice spectaret.

Quicquid vel ad inopiæ levamen

Vel ad vitæ elegantiam facit,

Quicquid ad desidiam populi vincendam,

Aut ad bonas artes excitandas pertinet,

Id omne pro virili excoluit,

SOCIETATIS DUBLINIENSIS

Auctor, Institutor, Curator.

Quæ fecerit

Pluribus dicere haud refert,

Quorsum narraret marmor

Illa quæ omnes norunt ?

Illa quæ civium animis insculpta

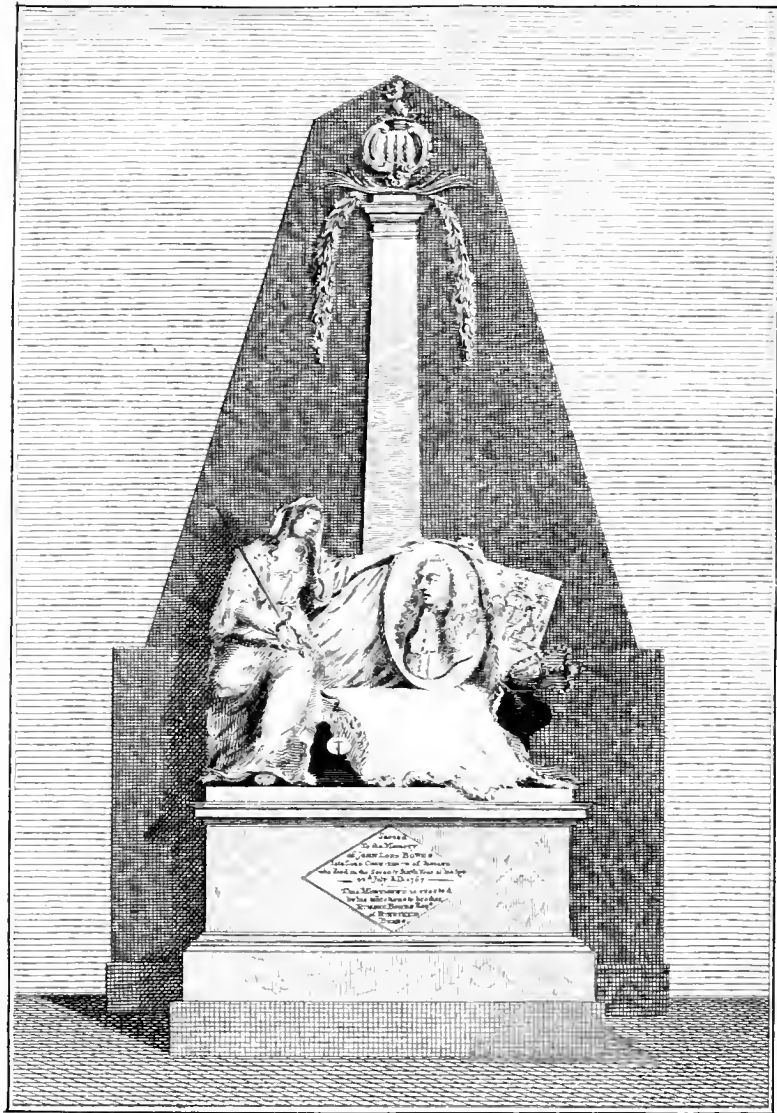
Nulla dies delebit ?

BENEATH his bust stand two boys, one weeping, while the other points to a bas relief representing Minerva leading the arts towards Hibernia; on a scroll which he holds in his hand, is the following inscription;

THIS monument was erected to Thomas Prior, Esquire, at the charge of several persons, who contributed to honour the memory of that worthy patriot, to whom his veracity, actions, and unwearied endeavours in the service of his country, have raised a monument more lasting than marble.

SCULPTURED by J. Van Nost, in 1756.
[M. A.]





The MONUMENT of JOHN LORD BOWES,
in the Cathedral of Christ Church.

Published according to Act of Parliament, March 2^d 1779.

M E M O I R S

O F

JOHN, LORD BOWES,
LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

JOHN Bowes was born in England in the year 1691, where he was bred to the law, and came over to Ireland in the reign of George I. he served that monarch, King George II. and his present Majesty, upwards of forty years, in the different offices of his profession, with integrity, and inflexible justice; having been King's-Council, Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Chief-Baron of the Exchequer, and on the death of Lord Viscount Jocelyn, in 1757, he was promoted to be Lord High Chancellor. On the first of August, 1758, he was raised to the dignity of a Baron of Ireland, by the name of Baron Bowes of Clonlyon; but dying a bachelor, the title became extinct.

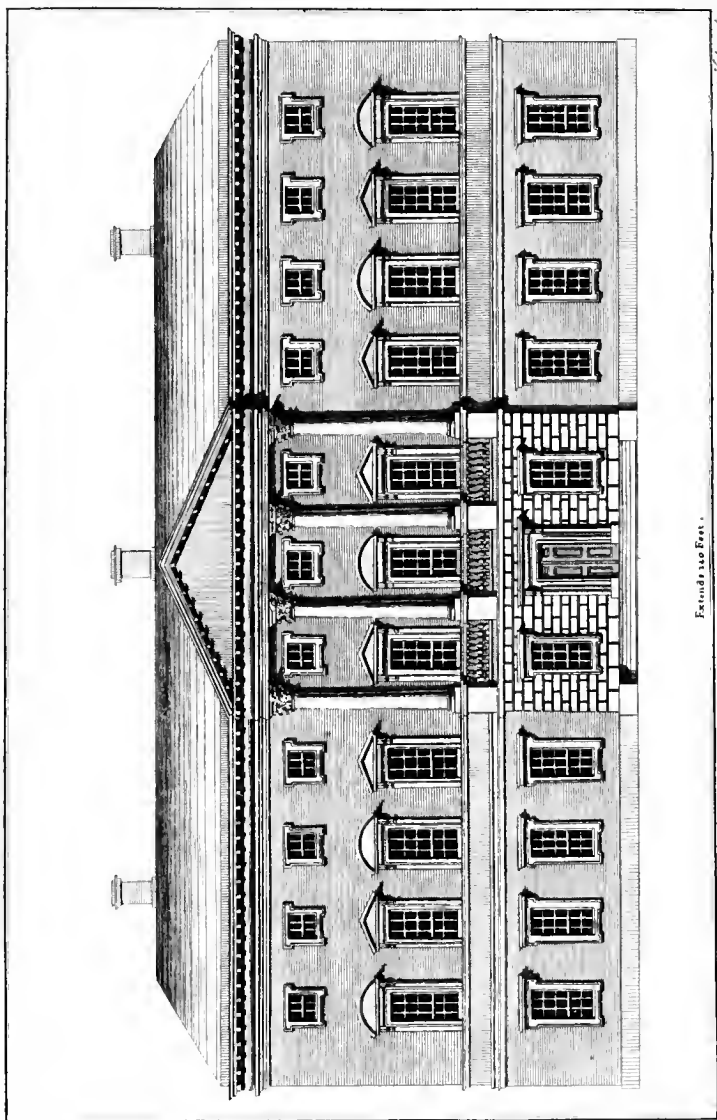
THE

THE elegant monument represented in the annexed plate, is erected to his memory, in the nave of the cathedral of Christ-church; it is composed of beautiful variegated and statuary marble, and represents Justice, large as life, in a pensive attitude, looking at a medallion, with a head of Lord Bowes in bas relief, on which she leans, weeping: The thought is good, and well-expressed. The attitude of Justice is exquisitely fine, and Lord Bowes's head in the medallion, is esteemed a great likeness. J. Van Nost was the sculptor: It cost 500/.

ON a pedestal that supports the figures, is the following inscription.

Sacred
To the Memory
Of JOHN LORD BOWES,
Late LORD CHANCELLOR of IRELAND;
Who died in the Seventy-sixth Year of his Age,
22d of July, A. D. 1767.
This monument is erected
By his Affectionate Brother,
RUMSEY BOWES, Esq;
of BINFIELD,
BERKS.

L E I N-



Engraved by P. P.

THE WEST FRONT OF LEINSTER HOUSE.

Published according to Act of Parliament, January 1st 1779.

THE town residence of his Grace the Duke of Leinster is a magnificent modern edifice, built of stone, much superior to any other private building in the city. It was designed by Mr. Caffels, and is situated in Kildare-street, at the east side of the city.

THE entrance to this princely mansion, from Kildare-street, is through a grand gate-way of stone rusticated, into a large court, which forms a spacious segment of a circle, before the principal front, represented in the annexed engraving : This front is ornamented by four handsome corinthian columns, with their entablature, which rests on the rusticated part of the first story, and supports a pediment ; between the pedestals of the columns are balustrades : The windows are all ornamented by architraves ; and the range of windows in the second story, at each side of the columns, and those between them, are ornamented by an-

F f
gular

gular and circular pediments, placed alternately over each; above these is another range of windows, ornamented by architraves. Connected with the front at each side, are two correspondent colonades in the Doric order.

THE inside of this beautiful structure, is equal to its exterior appearance. The hall is lofty and noble, and the suite of rooms, with which it communicates, are decorated in the most splendid taste, with the richest furniture, and valuable paintings; the cielings, in most of the apartments, are enriched by stucco ornaments, and many of them are gilt; at the south end, is a suite of private apartments equally convenient and elegant; the rooms next the garden are chiefly designed for state, and command a fine prospect.

THE garden front is plain, yet bold, and possesses a pleasing simplicity; the garden is spacious and elegant, with a noble lawn in the center. Detached from the house, are the out-offices, a range of stables, and other buildings to a considerable extent.

THE

THE present possessor, William Robert Duke of Leinster, has displayed an elegant taste in some considerable alterations lately made at the north end of the house.

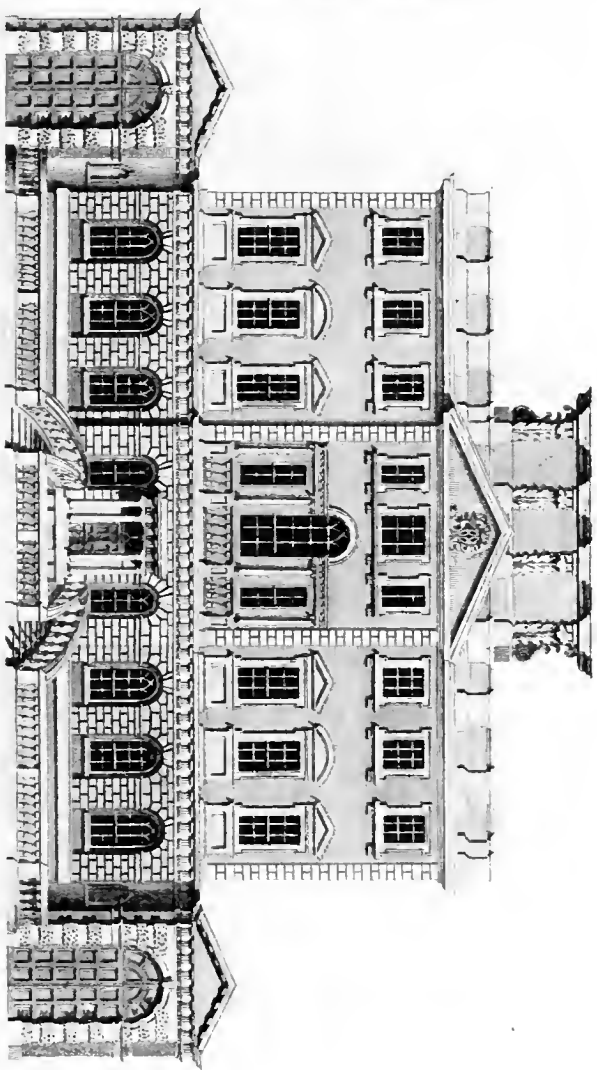
THE whole of this structure is in every respect magnificent and convenient, and is inferior to few private edifices in any city of Great-Britain.

P O W-

POWERSCOURT - HOUSE.

THIS elegant structure is situated on the east side of William-street, and was erected by Richard, the present Lord Viscount Powerscourt ; as a private edifice, it may be classed among the first in this city ; but unfortunately the same error of situation that appears in many of our public buildings, is strikingly conspicuous in this, there being no place from whence it can be seen, except so immediately near the building, that it destroys the effect, and causes an heaviness in it's appearance, that it does not really possess.

THE west front, represented in the annexed engraving, is remarkable for the beauty of the design, and excellence of the workmanship, and was built of mountain-stone, raised on his Lordship's estate. The ascent to the house is by a double flight of steps of a singular, yet convenient form, that leads to a portico, supported by four columns of the Doric order. The first story is enriched
by



Printed and Sold by

J. G. & Co. Dublin.

LORD POWERSCOURT'S HOUSE.

Published according to the original Drawing. March 1829.

by rustic-arched windows, and an entablature of the Doric order, which is continued throughout the front, and the two gates connected with it, that appear as wings on each side ; over the gates are pediments of the same order. In the center of the second story is a Venetian window of the Ionic order, and the windows at each side, are ornamented with pedestals, architrave, frize, cornice and pediment ; the windows in the attic story, are decorated by architrave, &c. in a good taste : Above this, supporting a pedestal work, is a cornice with a pediment in the center, in which is a coronet and other ornaments. Elevated above the rest of the front, is a quadrangular building, neatly ornamented, that serves for an observatory, and commands a fine prospect of the harbour, and parts adjacent to Dublin.

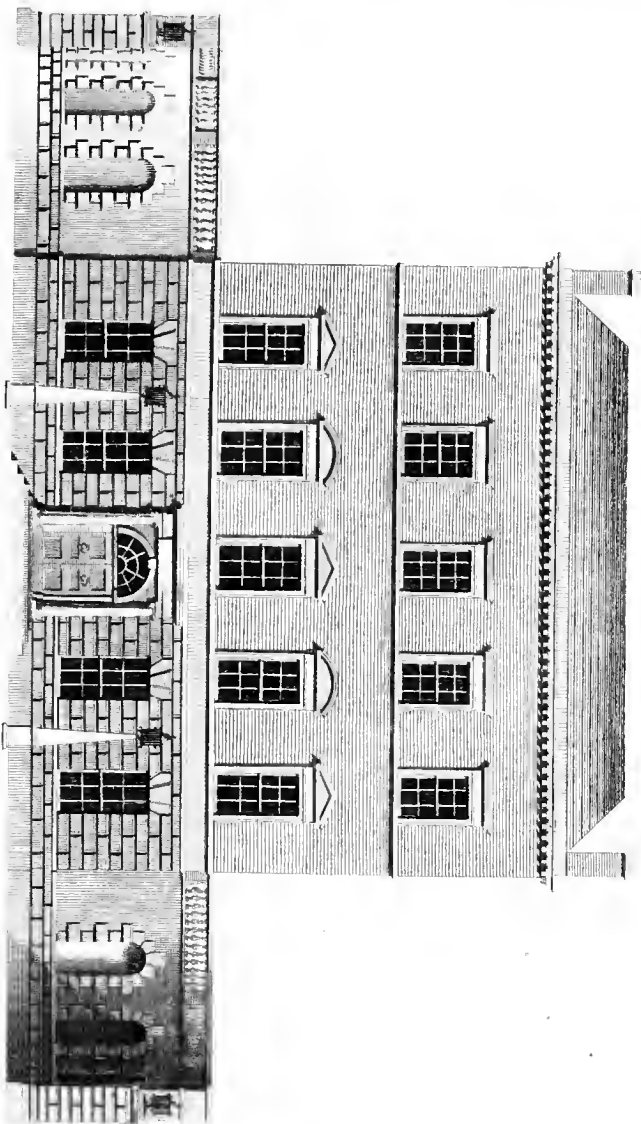
THE apartments are judiciously distributed, and embellished in a fine taste ; the collection of pictures, contains several capital pieces, highly worthy of notice. The building was begun in the year 1771, designed by, and executed under the inspection of, Mr. Robert Mack, architect.

CHARLEMONT-HOUSE.

THE Earl of Charlemont's house is an equally convenient and elegant edifice, situated on an eminence in the center of Palace-row, exactly fronting the New Gardens, and the rere of the Lying-in-Hospital. The house is a design of his Lordship's, who is not only a munificent patron of the arts, but a considerable proficient in them.

THE front is built of stone, and embellished with rustic work, a handsome Ionic door, and the windows enriched with architraves and pediments. On each side is a circular wing with three niches, crowned with a balustrade.

THE interior parts of the house are a model of convenience; the hall ceiling is supported by columns, and the apartments are well disposed, and decorated by an elegant collection of paintings



Engraved by J. G. P. 1779

THE EARL OF CHARLEMONT'S HOUSE.

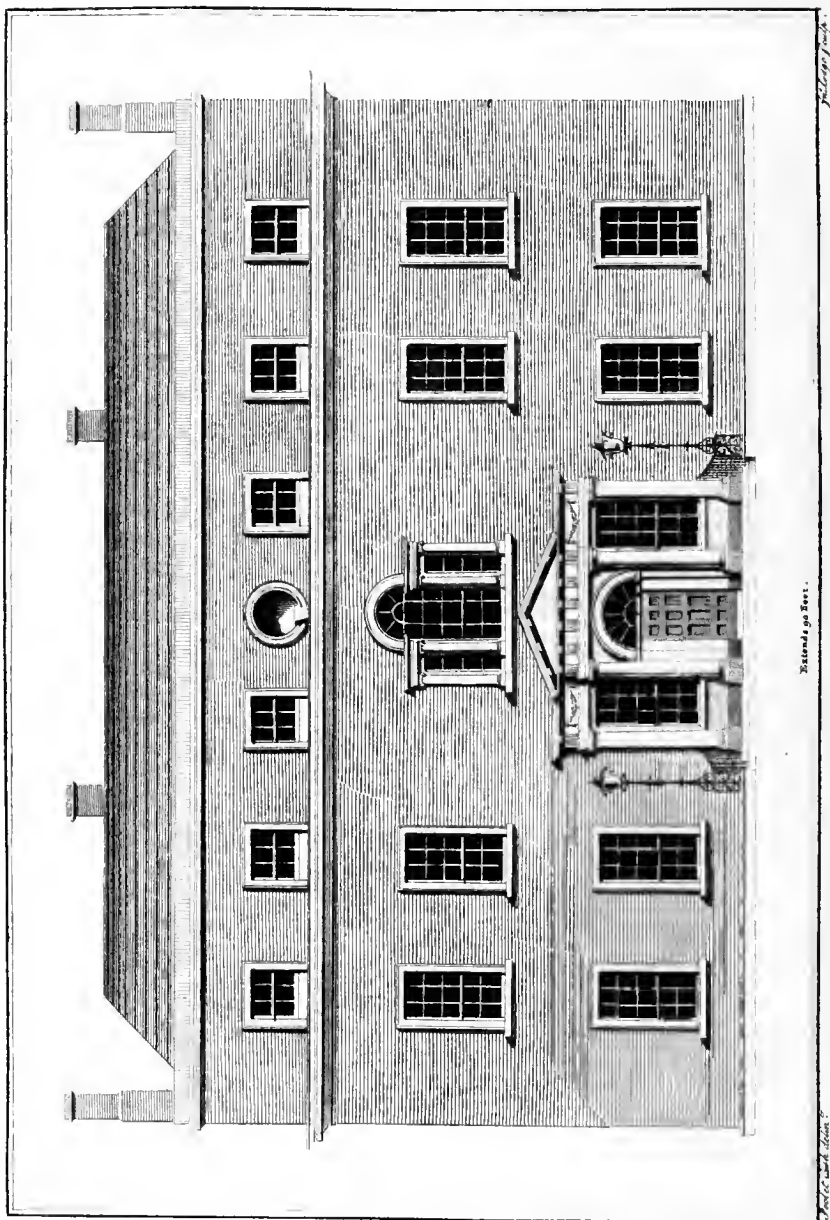
Published according to the original design, March 1779.

ings ; among them is one of the finest pieces Rembrandt painted ; it represents Judas repenting, and casting the silver pieces on the ground : The figures are about a foot in length. In the same room is a portrait of Cæsar Borgia, by Titian : Here is likewise a picture by Hogarth, from which no engraving has been made ; it represents a lady sitting in a desponding air, and an officer offering her his hat full of money and jewels, which he has just won of her : Eager desire is expressed in his countenance, and in her's, repentance and hesitation.

THE library is one of the most elegant apartments in Dublin, and contains a valuable and curious collection of the best writers on every subject : At one end of it is an anti-room, with a fine copy of the Venus of Medicis, sculptured on the spot by Mr. Wilton, and at the other, are two small rooms, one a cabinet of pictures and antiquities, the other of medals. It is situated at the rear of the house, and connected with it by a corridore, in which are some handsome statues, and Egyptian curiosities.

UPON

UPON the whole, this edifice is a well-designed mean, between the vast piles raised for magnificence, and those smaller ones wherein convenience is alone considered. As a piece of architecture it is inferior to few, for the justness of its proportions and the convenient disposition of its apartments. With regard to furniture and decorations, it is finished with taste rather than splendor, and adorned with that elegance, which results from simplicity.



Engraved by J. G. Jones.

THE EARL OF TYRONE'S HOUSE.

Published according to Act of Parliament. March 1779.

TYRONE - HOUSE,

THIS edifice is remarkable for being one of the first private buildings, of stone, erected in Dublin in modern times. It was built about the year 1740, from the design of Mr. Caffels, and was esteemed the most elegant private structure at that time in the city ; later improvements have however considerably lessened its importance in the class of our buildings.

Nothing very extraordinary appears either in the outside, or in the interior parts of this building : The front, represented in the annexed engraving, is ornamented with a Doric frontispiece and arched door, over which, in the attic story, is a Venetian window in the Ionic order ; at each side of those and above it, is a regular range of windows, ornamented with architraves. The interior decorations possess all the elegance and splendor of their days ; there are many grand and complete apartments, particularly in the rear, finished

H h ed

ed with mahogany, in the old heavy stile, the workmanship of which is remarkably good; of the same materials is the great stair case, and equally well finished; the oak perkenen floors in the hall story are curious, being laid out in diamonds from eighteen to twenty inches square. The out-offices are very convenient, and the court before the house is spacious and handsome. The situation of this structure is low, which, together with being enclosed from the street by a high wall, prevents its being any great ornament to the city.

F I N I S.

2

